The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1894. NO. 7

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48. P. M., aud arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
	a. m	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	
		6 20	Robertsdale		6 02	
		6 30	Cook's		5 49	
		6 43	Cole's		5 37	
		7 13	Saltillo		5 07	
		7 20	Three Springs		5 00	
		7 33	*Beersville		4 48	
		7 46	Rockhill	9 58	4 36	
1 10						
1 26	8 02		Shirley	9 42	4 20	
1 34	8 10		*Augh. Mills	9 34	4 13	
1 46	8 25		Mount Union	9 20	4 00	

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.29, P. M., Cook's, 4.39, Cole's, 4.52, Saltillo, 5.17, Three Springs, 5.24, Beersville, 5.36, Rockhill, 5.48,

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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THE CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Sometimes when the day is ended
And its rounds of duties done,
I watch at the western windows
The gleam of the setting sun.
When my heart has been unquiet,
And its longings unbeguiled
By the day's vexatious trials,
And cannot be reconciled,

I look on the slope of the mountains
And o'er the restless sea.
And I think of the beautiful city
That lieth not far from me—
And my spirit is hushed in a moment,
As the twilight falls tender and sweet,
And I cross, in my fancy, the river,
And kneel at the Master's feet.

And I rest in the shade that there falleth
From the trees that with healing are rife—
That shadow the banks of the river—
The river of water of life.
And, some time, when daylight is ended,
And the duties He gave me are done,
I shall watch at life's western windows
The gleam of its setting sun.

I shall fall asleep in the twilight
As I never have slept before,
To dream of the beautiful city
Till I waken to sleep no more.
There will fall on my restless spirit
A hush, Oh, so wondrously sweet,
And I shall cross o'er the river
To rest at the Master's feet.

Dr. Hoknagel's Strange Story.

BY JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

The doctor, with his immense shaggy head, glowing eyes deep-set and small, thin body, was an extraordinary object at the best of times. But, as he sat there in his rich and gloomy study, with a a hanging-lamp throwing its light down on his shock of grizzled hair, and casting cavernous shadows from his beetling brows, beneath which those eyes of his gave forth a red sparkle, and his big, irregular nose dividing his visage like a spur of a mountain between two valleys, and the lips of his great grim mouth working and puckering as he sucked at his black pipe—as he sat there in his high-backed oaken chair, beside a table piled up with rare and ancient books, and strange ornaments from China and India, and with a small but finely-formed skull carefully mounted on an ebony stand, and so placed that it had the air of whispering in his ear—as he sat there, I say, he looked less like an ordinary man than a wizard of the Dark Ages, or even like one of the demons that such wizards were wont to evoke.

Of course, as every one knows, Doctor Hoknagel is nothing of the kind: for though he probably knows more than all the wizards of antiquity put together, he is at the same time one of the best and kindest-hearted of men—if common report be worth anything. But that fairy-like body—the contrast between it and the head is certainly very singular. An ogre and an elf combined to form a man—that is how you would describe him. His hands are like a woman's, white, small and beautifully shaped, and he wore on one of his fingers a costly sapphire ring, such as a lady might wear.

We had been discussing the skull.

"It is a woman's, then?" said I.

"Yes, and a very lovely woman she was, too," replied Dr. Hoknagel, in his deep but exquisitely modulated tones.

"Can you judge from the skull of the beauty of the face?" I exclaimed.

"Perhaps not; at any rate, I do not in this case."

"Do you mean to say you actually knew her?" I demanded, with a chill of the nerves. Even the most benevolent doctors will sometimes do odd things that make ordinary persons' flesh creep.

"Well, at all events, I know she was a beauty," he said. And, after puffing at his pipe a while, he continued: "It's a curious story and you might as well hear it. You remember Daventry?"

"Not Daventry who married Miss Saltonstall, the heiress, and went mad?"

"That's the man—Edward Daventry. My specialty is mental diseases, you know, and I signed the order committing him to the asylum. That was ten years ago. He died last week."

"Only last week! I had supposed him dead for years."

"Death is a name applied indiscriminately to several different phenomena. Now you knew Daventry who married Miss Saltonstall; but I knew him before that event—long before. And I happen to know that Miss Saltonstall was not the first lady—"

"Ah! An earlier romance! Do let me hear about it."

"There is not much to that. There was a girl—let us call her Francesca; her family name does not concern us. She was a lovely creature, of a style quite unlike Miss Daltonstall. Daventry was then barely twenty; she, a year or two younger. She loved him with all her heart. He—well, he conceived a passion for her. It was understood—she understood—that they were to be married. But she took too much for granted, and granted too much. You know the way of the world. There are times when the woman is as much to blame as the man. All I will say is, that this was not one of those times. Daventry was then a young fellow in a country town, with no prospects in particular. An unexpected circumstance gave him a good opportunity to enter business in New York, and he went, leaving Francesca behind. Well, it had to be! And within a year he had the satisfaction, such as it was, of hearing that she was dead."

How the doctor's eyes did glow! He looked terrible at that moment.

"Daventry had, I believe, already made the acquaintance of Miss Saltonstall, and it was not long before they were openly engaged to be married. There was no ambiguity about that arrangement. You may suppose, if you like, that Daventry was really in love this time. At all events, he acted as if he were. He hardly ever let the girl out of his sight. She couldn't complain of lack of devotion. They were married—a great wedding. You remember it. A handsome couple. All New York looking on. All the girls envying her; all the young fellows him. So off they went on their honeymoon."

The doctor sucked hard and fast at his black pipe, until he and the little white skull and the pile of antique volumes, were all enveloped in a gray mist of smoke.

"Daventry became proverbial for work. Everything he took of went well. His wife had a million to her dowry, so there was no need for him to work; but he did work, and it was thought greatly to his credit that he did so. He went into all sorts of schemes; they all turned to gold as soon as he touched them. He kept a fine house in town, another at the sea side, another in California. He and his wife were always on the top in society, always stirring, always entertaining, and yet Daventry never lost his grip on any of his schemes. People said there never was such a man; wonderful head! astonishing genius! They had no children—children are hardly fashionable—but people sometimes asked where all these millions were going. Never mind; they kept piling up—railroads, telegraphs, coal, iron, silver—all contributing to make Daventry rich. No skeleton in his closet; no room for one—too full of gold! Lucky man! happy man, Daventry!—devilish happy!"

Here the doctor paused and wreathed his great lips into so sardonic a grin, at the same time gathering his shaggy brows together in a frown so portentous, that I really felt uneasy.

"The happiest men sometimes make mistakes. Daventry made one—he overworked himself. One day he came to consult me. I examined him; told him to let up. He said he couldn't. I asked him if he wanted softening of the brain? That startled him—threw him off his guard. He began to talk about himself; said he was the most miserable wretch on earth. Hated his wife; she hated him. Fought together like a couple of scorpions. No children, no peace, no rest. Wanted to kill her and himself, but was afraid to die. I asked him why? He gave me a look—ghastly look—and went out.

"The seventh anniversary of their wedding came round. To show how happy they were they arranged to give a great reception and ball. Such preparations never were known. Invitations were sent out two months in advance. Preparations going on in the house for three weeks. It was in winter, but the halls, staircases and rooms were smothered in flowers. For supper all the things nicest to eat and drink, and hardest to get. Favors for the dance cost enough to buy a city lot—gold, silver and diamonds. Eight hundred people came; the best in New York and only the best. Until twelve o'clock Daventry and his wife stood under a great marriage bell of their guests. There they stood, smiling, bowing and shaking hands, the type and example of blessed and prosperous wedlock. Ah! a fine sight!

"After midnight they left their place and mingled with the guests. It was like a fairy palace,—everywhere perfume, color, sparkle, beauty, music. They say so many beautiful women were never before seen together in New York. Daventry was fond of beautiful women. He went about chatting and laughing first with one and then with another. Everybody remarked how uncommonly well he looked. I was there; he came up to me; I looked at him. 'Well, Doctor!' he said, smiling. I put one finger to my forehead—so! and shook my head. He understood; his lips got pale and he glared at me. A few minutes afterwards I saw him at the table, drinking champagne.

"As he turned away from the table he saw a lady sitting in a window-seat, partly concealed by lace curtains. She was alone. He went up to her. She was the most beautiful woman of the evening; but he couldn't recall who she was. And yet there was something familiar as a strain of music that you recognize, but cannot place. Now he thought he remembered—then, again, the name just escaped him. He asked her to take a glass of wine—'Yes,' she said, 'with you!'"

The manner in which Dr. Haknagel gave the ensuing dialogue amazed me. No trained actor could have done it better. His marvelous voice accommodated itself to every intonation. Closing my eyes, I could have believed that the speakers stood before me.

"He brought the wine, and she received the glass from him. Her voice, when, she spoke, had gone to his heart; surely he had heard it before! Where? Where? How lovely she was! Her dress, too, was exquisite, white, soft, voluptuous. The arms and figure of a young goddess. Diamonds on her bosom; in her hair a spray of heliotrope. That flower had been his favorite—before he married! He had associations with it. He felt his face burn. He bent down toward her.

"'I fear you have been having a dull evening,' he said. 'Did you come late?'

"'Yes; I am but just arrived. I came only to see you.'

"He felt his heart beat at those caressing words.

"'The night would have been a blank to me if you had not been here.'

"She smiled—a strange smile. 'Truly! I thought you had forgotten me.'

"'How could any one ever forget you? But it is some time since we met.'

"'Yes, indeed—a long time. But this is your wedding anniversary. See, I bear you no ill will! Let us drink to it!'

"She lifted her glass to her lips. On her finger he caught the sparkle of a ring—an amethyst. His hand shook so that his wine was spilled. He knew that ring! 'Where did you get that amethyst?'

"'Surely, you ought to know! Then I am forgotten! It was you who gave it, Edward.'

"He sat down beside her on the window seat; he had no strength to stand. They were concealed by the lace curtains. He stared in her face, trembling. Yes, it was she; could be no mistake. 'Francesca!'

"'Ah, at last!' she said, laughing softly. 'But why do you stare so at me?'

"'I heard you were dead—dead, years and years ago!'

"'Oh, I am alive! I am all life! I have been in foreign countries. But I have not forgotten those old days of ours, Edward. How sweet they were! Have you been happy since?'

"'The happiness of lost souls! This is my first happy moment. Is it real? You have changed, Francesca. You never were so beautiful as this. Have you come to taunt me?'

"'I am Francesco—your Francesco,' she said. 'But other changes have, indeed, come to me. I am no longer a girl. I have wealth and power.' She leaned

Continued on eighth page.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "A Cheerful Church."

TEXT "Behold, thou art fair, my love."—Solomon's Song iv., 1.

"Higher criticism" says that this book of Solomon's song is a love scene, a forlorn maiden sighing for her beau. If so, it is an unclean and debauched utterance inserted in the pure word of God and is not fit for common reading. My opinion is that it is an inspired ode setting forth the feeling of Christ toward the church and of the church toward Christ. Christ is the bridegroom, and the church is the bride. The same words we can utter to-day truthfully, whether in regard to the church of God in general or this church in particular, "Behold, thou art fair, my love."

The past week has been one of prolonged congratulation for that we have for twenty-five years been permitted to associate with each other in the relation of pastor and people. When I came to Brooklyn, I found a small band of Christian disciples who from various causes had become less and less until they stood upon the very verge of extinction as a church, and the question was being agitated from time to time whether it would be possible to maintain a church life longer. Indeed, had not those men and women been consecrated and earnest, they would have surrendered to the adverse circumstances. They marshaled a congregational meeting, and gathering up all the forces possible they cast nineteen votes for a pastor, all of which I am happy to have received.

It was not through any spirit of personal courage or reckless adventure that I was led from one of the warmest and most congenial pastorates in Philadelphia that a man ever enjoyed to this then most uninviting field, but it was the feeling that God had called me to the work, and I was sure He would see me through.

I have thought that it might be profitable to us to state briefly what kind of a church we have been trying to establish.

In the first place, I remark that we have been trying to build here a Christian church—distinctively such—in other words, a church where we should preach the Lord Jesus Christ and Him crucified. My theology is all gone into five letters—Jesus. Jesus, the pardon of all offenses. Jesus, the foundation for all structures. Jesus, the balm for all wounds. Jesus, the eye salve for all blindness. Jesus, the guide through all perplexities. Jesus, the hope for all discouragements. Jesus, the reform for all wrongs.

I have faith to believe that there is more power in one drop of the blood of Jesus Christ to cure the woes of the world than in an ocean full of human quackery. Jesus is the grandest note in any minstrelsy. He is the brightest gem in any crown; height overtopping all height; the centre of every circumference; the circumference to every centre; the pacifier of all turbulence; the umpire of all disputes. Jesus, Jesus! At His table all nations are to sit. Around His throne all worlds are to revolve. He is to be the irradiation of the universe. Jesus, Jesus! It is that truth that we have tried to preach in this Tabernacle.

Do you ask more minutely what we believe? I can tell you. We have no dry, withered, juiceless theology. We believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth, the deliverer of the distressed, the home for the homeless, the friend for the friendless. We believe in Jesus Christ, able to save to the uttermost, pardoning the guilty, imputing His righteousness to the believer. We believe in the Holy Ghost, the comforter, the sanctifier, cheering up the heart in life's ills and kindling bright lights in every dark landing place. We believe that the whole race is so sunken in sin that nothing but the omnipotent arm of God can ever lift it out. We believe in grace—free grace, sovereign grace, triumphant grace, eternal grace. We believe in a Bible—authentic in its statements, immaculate in its teachings, glorious in its promises.

We believe in heaven, the abode of the righteous, and in hell, the residence of those who are soul suicides—of their own free choice refusing the divine mercy. We believe in the salvation of all men who accept Christ by faith, be they sprinkled or immersed, worship they in cathedral or in log cabin, believe they in Presbyterianism or Episcopacy, dwell they under Italian skies or in Siberian snowstorms, be they Ethiopian or American. All one in Christ. One Lord, one faith, one baptism, on the way to heaven. We built this Tabernrcle for the purpose of setting forth these great theories of the gospel of the Son of God. Would that we had been more faithful in the pulpit! Would that we had been more faithful in the pew!

I remark, further, that we have tried here to build a church distinctively unconventional. Instead of asking, as some people are disposed to do, how other people do it, we have asked the question how people do not do it. Imperious custom has decided that churches shall be angular, cheerless, gloomy, unsympathetic, forgetting that what men call a pious gloom is impious, and that that church has the best architecture where the people are the most comfortable, and that that is the most efficient Christian service where the people are made most sick of sin and most anxious after Christ and heaven. And so we called the architects together for our first church building and said "Give us an amphitheater"—that is, a large family circle, gathered around a fireplace.

For many years we had felt that an amphitheater was the only proper shape for an audience room. The prominent architects of the country said: "It cannot be done. You need a church building." And so we had plan after plan of churchly buildings presented, but in due time God sent a man who grasped our idea and executed it. So far from being a failure, it satisfied our want, and all our three churches were built on the amphitheatrical plan, and scores of churches all over the country have adopted the same plan.

And, my brethren and sisters, we fail in our work just in proportion as we try to be like other churches. We believe that God intended every church, like every man, to be individual, gathering up all its peculiarities and idiosyncracies and hurling them all toward some good and grand object. In other words, no two churches ought ever to be just alike. Here is a church, for instance, whose object is to prepare philosophers and artists and critics for heaven. God speed them in the difficult work! Here is a church, on the other hand, that proposes to bring only the poor into the kingdom of Jesus Christ, looking not after the rich. God speed such a church in its undertaking! But there is a larger idea that a church may take—bringing in the rich and the poor, the wise and the ignorant, the high and the low, so that kneeling beside each other shall be the man faring sumptuously every day and the man who could not get his breakfast. God speed such a church!

Oh, my friends, we need to break away from slavery to ecclesiastical custom. We dare not sing if anybody hears us. We dare not preach unless we have rounded off our sentences to suit the criticism of the world. We dare not dress for church until we have examined the fashion plates and would rather stay at home than appear with a coat or a hat not sanctioned by custom. When will the day of deliverance come to the church of God, when, instead of a dead religion laid out in state on a catafalque of pomp and insincerity, we shall have a living, bounding, sympathetic, glowing Christianity?

I remark, further, that we have tried here to build and to conduct a cheerful church. While, as you know, we have not held back the terrors of the law and the sterner doctrines of the gospel, we have tried in this house to present to this people the idea that the gladdest, brightest, happiest thing in all the universe is the Christian religion. There is so much trouble in the world. Business men have so many anxieties. Toiling men have so many fatigues. Orphans have so many desolations. For God's sake, if there be any bright place on earth, show it to them! Let the church of Jesus Christ be the most cheerful spot on earth.

Let me say that I do not want anybody to come whining around me about the Christian religion. I have no faith in a religion made up of equal parts of wormwood, vinegar and red pepper. If the religion that is presented to us be a depression, we will get along better without it. If it be a joy, let it shine out from your face and from your conversation. If a man comes to my house to talk of religion with lugubrious countenance and manner full of sniffle and dolorousness, I feel like saying to my wife, "You had better lock up the silver before he steals something." I have found it an invariable rule that men who profess faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, priding themselves at the same time on their sanctimoniousness, always turn out badly—I never knew an exception—while those who are the most consistent, the most useful and the most consecrated have perfume in their conversation and heaven in their face.

The happiest Christians that I have ever known have been persons from sixty to eighty years of age. By that time people get over the shams and the pretenses of society and have no longer any patience with anything like imposture in religion. O Christian, how dare you be gloomy? Is not God your Father? Is not Jesus Christ your Saviour? Has not your path all through life been strewn with mercies? Are you insensible to the fact that there are glories awaiting you in the better land—doxologies of celestial worship, eternal chorals, tearless eyes, songs that resound under arches of strength and hosannas that clap their hands at the foot of the throne?

Is it nothing to you that all the hills of heaven are radiant with the faces of those who have gone up from you and who are waiting for your coming, ready to keep with you eternal holiday? Is there nothing in songs that never cease, in hearts that never ache, in splendors that never die, to make you glad? Then take no more mercy at the hand of thy God! Give back the marriage ring of love that Jesus put on your finger in the day of your espousal! Plant no more of the flowers of heaven where there ought to be nothing but nettles and nightshade!

We try to make this church a cheerful church. A man on Saturday afternoon stands in his store and says: "How shall I meet these obligations? How can I endure this new disaster that is coming upon me?" He goes home. Sabbath morning finds him in the house of God. Through the song, through the sermon, through the prayer, the Lord Jesus Christ says to that man: "O man, I have watched thee. I have seen all thy struggles. It is enough. I will see thee through. I will stand between thee and thy creditors. I will make up in heavenly treasures what you have lost in earthly treasures. Courage, man, courage! Angels of God, I command you to clear the track for that man; put your wings over his head with your golden scepters strike for his defense; throw around him all the defenses of eternity." What is the consequence? That business man is strengthened. He goes to the store next day feeling that God is with him and ready to deliver.

That same Sunday there is a poor old woman in the church hearing the gospel. Oh, how shrunken she is! She wears the same dress she wore twenty years ago. How faded it is and now out of date! She sits and listens as well as she can. Her eyes are so dim she cannot see half way across the church. Her ear is so imperfect that she can only catch occasionally a note of the psalm or a word of the preacher. Some one sitting next to her gives her a book and finds the place for her. She says, "Thank you, miss; thank you." She holds the book close up to her eyes and with a voice all full of tremors sings:

> Jesus, lover of my soul,
> Let me to Thy bosom fly
> While the billows near me roll,
> While the tempest still is high.
> Hide me, O my Saviour, hide,
> Till the storm of life is past.
> Safe into the heaven guide—
> Oh, receive my soul at last.

And Jesus says to her, "Mother, are you weary?" And she says, "Yes, Jesus, I am very tired." Jesus says, "Mother, are you poor?" And she says: "Yes, I am very poor. I cannot sew any more. I cannot knit any more. I am very poor." Jesus says to her, "Mother, would you like to rest?" She says, "Yes, Lord; that is what I want—rest." "Courage, mother," says Jesus. "I will see thee through."

She goes home. The next morning in the tenement house some one dwelling on another floor comes to her room and knocks. No answer. The door is opened. She is dead! The night before the chariots of God halted at that pillow of straw, and Jesus kept His promise. He said that He would give her rest, and He has given her rest. Glory be to God for the height, the depth, the length and the breadth of such Christian comfort! Oh, that we might have such joy as that which inspired the men at the battle of Leuthen! They were singing a Christian song as they went into battle. A general said to the king, "Shall I stop those people singing?" "No," said the king. "Men that sing like that can fight." I would that we had a singing church, a joyful church, a jubilant church, a comforting church, for then we would have a triumphant church.

I remark, further, that we have here tried to build a church abreast of the times. It is all folly for us to try to do things the way they did fifty or 100 years ago. We might as well be plowing with Elijah's crooked stick, or go into battle with Saul's armor, or prefer a canalboat to an express train, as to be clinging to old things. What we most need now is a wide awake church. People who are out in the world all the week, jostling against this lightning footed century, come into the church on the Sabbath and go right to sleep unless they have a spirited service. Men engaged in literary callings all the week, reading pungent, sharp writings, cannot be expected to come and hear our ecclesiastical humdrum.

If a man stay at home on Sundays and reads the newspapers, it is because the newspapers are more interesting. We need, my brethren, to rouse up and stop hunting with blank cartridges. The church of God ought to be the leader, the interpeter, the inspirer of the age. It is all folly for us to be discussing old issues—arraigning Nero, hanging Absalom, striking the Philistines with Shamgar's ox goad—when all around about us are iniquities to be slain.

Did I say that the church ought to be abreast of the times? I take that back. The church of God ought to be ahead of the times—as far in advance as the cross of Christ is ahead of all human invention. Paul was 1000 years ahead of the day in which he lived. The swift footed years that have passed since Luther died have not yet come up to Luther's grave. Give iniquity 4000 years the start, and the feet of Christianity are so nimble that if you will but give it full swing it will catch up and pass it in two bounds. The church of God ought to be ahead of the times.

I remark, further, that we have tried here, in the love and fear of God, to build a church that would be characterized by conversions. I have heard of very good people who could preach on for fifteen or twenty years and see no conversions, but yet have faith. It takes a very good man to do that. I do not know how a man can keep his faith up if souls are not brought to the Lord Jesus Christ. That church that does not bring men and women to the feet of the Saviour is a failure. I care not how fine the building, or how sweet the music, or how eloquent the preaching, or how elegant the surroundings—it is a failure. The church of God was made for just one thing—to get men out of the world into the kingdom of heaven.

The tendency in churches is to spend their time in giving fine touches to Christians already polished. We keep our religion too much indoors and under shelter, when it ought to be climbing the rocks or hewing in the forests. Then it would be a stalwart religion, a robust religion, a religion able to digest the strong meat of the word, instead of being kept on the pap and gruel of spiritual invalidism. It is high time that we threw off the Sunday clothes of sickly sentimentality and put on the working dress of an earnest, active Christianity.

Here is Brooklyn, here is New York, here are the United States, here is the whole world to be converted. It is 1894 years since Christ came, and yet Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America are still unevangelized. More people born every year into the world than are born into the kingdom of God. At that rate I ask any one who can do a simple sum in arithmetic to calculate when this world will be brought to Jesus. At that rate, never, never, never! And yet we know that it is to be brought to Christ. But the church will have to change its tact and take a wider sweep with the gospel net than it has yet taken. I believe that the great mass of the people are now ready to receive the gospel if we give them a chance.

A boy goes along the street at night and sees a fine house beautifully lighted up and hears music, and he says, "I wish I was in there, but I have not been invited," and so he passes on. Here is the church of God, lighted up with festivity and holy mirth, and the world passes along outside, hears the music and sometimes wishes it was inside, but says that it is not invited. Oh, invite the world to come in! Go out into the highways and hedges. Send a ticket of invitation printed in these words, "Come, for all things are now ready."

Some years ago 200 men were buried in the Hartley colliery of England. The Queen of England from her throne telegraphed, "Is there any hope for the men?" After awhile the answer came over the wires: "No hope. They are dead." Here is a whole race buried in sin and darkness and woe. The question that thrills up to the throne of God to-day is, "Is there any hope for the men?" Answering intelligence comes back from the throne of God, thrilling through the world's darkness, thrilling through the world's woe: "Yes. Hope for one, hope for all! Whosoever will let him come. And the spirit and the bride says, 'Come.' And let him that is athirst come."

We have had conventions all over the country discussing the subject, "How Shall the Great Masses be Brought to Christ?" They have passed splendid resolutions at the close of the meeting—a long list of eight, ten or fifteen have been read, and then the presiding officer has said, "All those in favor of the resolution for the conversion of the world, purifying the cities and redeeming the masses and making everything all right say aye." "Aye, aye!" say a thousand voices. "All opposed—no." "The ayes have it." There, the whole world is converted! Ah, we do not seem to get along by such a process.

If this world is ever to be brought to God, it will not be by the handful of ministers we have in this country. It will be by the great masses of Christian men and women discharging their duty. If the private church membership of this country would put on their armor and go forth, I believe that in fifteen years the whole land would be redeemed for Christ. Would God that all the people were prophets! I am never afraid to hear a man say that he is going to preach. If he cannot preach, people will not go to hear him. If he can, he has a message from the Almighty, and I would have him deliver it. Look out how you interfere with him.

Since we have been together as pastor and people how many have been promoted to the glories of heaven? They died sweetly, calmly, as only Christians can die. They have put down the staff of their pilgrimage. They have taken up the palm of the victor. The Lord Jesus has swung His arm through this church a good many times. He has been up and down all these aisles. He has taken the little children—the dear little children. He came down into the garden to gather the lilies and the aged as well. One who sat right here, so that when I used to preach I could almost put my hand on his head, when I came back from my summer vacation was gone. Oh, how the glories of heaven shone around that old man's face as he sat here Sabbath after Sabbath! Gone now. Happy spirit. Happy with all those who have passed the flood.

> One army of the living God—
> To His command we bow,
> Part of the host have crossed the flood,
> And part are crossing now.

I thank you for all your kindness, for all your sympathy, for all your prayers for me as pastor. It is a sorrow to me that I am to be absent even for a few months. I have worked to the full extent of physical, mental and spiritual endurance for this church.

Now we start out on our twenty-sixth year. How many of us will close it here I know not. But, living or dying, let us cling to Christ. Oh, that all the people would love Him! I wish that I could take this audience this morning and wreath it around the heart of my Lord Jesus Christ! Oh, He is such a dear Saviour! He is such a loving Jesus! He is so precious! He is all the world to me. He is heaven to me. He washed away my sins. He comforted me in days of darkness and trouble. He is mine. Oh, blessed Jesus! Sweetest sound I ever heard or ever expect to hear is Thy name!

My closing prayer this morning is that God will have mercy on the dying population of our great cities, and that the whole earth will put on bridal array for the coming of the Lord. Ride on, King Jesus, ride on! Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting to everlasting, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory! Amen and amen!

A Grain and Trade Congress.

The first South and West Grain and Trade Congress was held at Wichita, Kan., a few weeks ago. The resolutions adopted urge Congress to establish fast mail service between the West and Gulf points, and thence to the West Indies and South America, so that trade may be facilitated, and indorse the Nicaragua Canal and insist on its ownership and control by the United States.

In Search of Husbands.

A thousand Irish girls landed in New York during a recent week. They came to this country in search of husbands and homes. Most of them went West at once.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

FARM SCALES.

Every farmer ought to have a pair of farm scales. not to supersede his own judgment as to the weight of stock, but to test it. If he does not have the scales the farmer is always at a disadvantage. The butcher and speculative buyer are constantly exercising their judgment in guessing at live weights. It is one of the ways in which this ability to judge correctly is increased. The farmer who weighs his stock frequently can always tell nearly what it is worth to market if he is fattening it. He can also know better which kinds of feed bring the best results.—Home and Farm.

WHAT IS MILK?

Numerous experiments about milk have hitherto resulted in failure, and we are as ignorant as ever of its chemical composition and its physical constitution. When we do learn the exact truth concerning them, we shall be in a better position than we are now to undertake the management of milk itself, the making of butter, and, in particular, the manufacture of cheese. In connection with the latter especially there is too much charlatanism. Our future practice will be very largely controlled by the correct answer which, no doubt, will eventually be given to the apparently simple question, What is milk? The greatest error we can commit at present, perhaps, is to think that we know all about it. —New York World.

ORIGIN OF A BAD HABIT.

A horse that never gained his liberty by breaking his halter never became a halter puller, says a practical writer. Poor halters or bridles have always been the cause of horses acquiring the habit of breaking loose. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that whatever a colt is tied with it be beyond his power to break. If the first few attempts to free itself are in vain there is very little danger of the colt trying the experiment soon again. When horses have once become accustomed to breaking loose the best way to break them is to fasten them securely with strong straps or ropes and then give them an opportunity to pull away until they get tired of the sport. A few lessons of this kind will sometimes break them of the habit. As the habit is one of the worst that a horse can contract every precaution should be taken to prevent it, or when once contracted it should be broken up as speedily as possible.—Rural Life.

A WRONG IDEA.

A number of farmers are of the opinion that keeping poultry is only a matter of habit and convenience to them. From a force of habit in their surroundings they feel obliged to keep a few hens, and never give a thought to them otherwise than a convenience on the farm. A great mistake is made by tnese conclusions, and if they would stop and think of what has been and is being done with the business hen, I am confident they would not have this wrong idea of the poultry business. Many farmers are realizing dollars today through their attention to the poultry business. When we know that each hen should give a net profit of at least $2 a year, and then multiply this by the number of hens that could be kept, it does take long to form a conclusion. Add to your income the amount that you could realize by attention to your fowls, and you will be surprised at the result. A careful thought on this subject will be to your advantage.—American Farmer.

KEEPING STOCK.

In determing what stock should be kept it should be remembered that there are two advantages in keeping a variety. One is that the fertility of the farm can be more easily maintained and the other is the various products of the farm, and especially what may be considered the more bulky portions, like straw, hay and fodder, can be marketed better. The more concentrated and the less bulky the products when they are sent to market the less the cost of getting them there.

One advantage in keeping a variety of stock, and especiajly where a variety of crops are grown, is that a better opportunity is afforded of using all of the products of the farm in feeding them, and by having a good variety of products the stock can be fed to a better advantage. Where the most is to be made out of the products, and at the same time the fertility of the soil be maintained, it is not so much a question of whether or not stock is to be kept, but rather to determine what kinds should be kept. This is a question that must very largely be determined by the farmer himself; his taste, the character of his soil and his location as to market being taken into consideration.

One point, however, should be remembered and that is it is not so much overproduction that makes low prices as it is the low grade of the larger per cent. that is placed on market; this at least implies the keeping of good stock.

With good arrangements the manurial product that can be secured by the feeding out of the various farm products to stock will pay all the cost of feeding and caring for them. Of course in this all reasonable care must be taken to save and apply to the best advantage.

The real cost of the stock should be the value of the feed and the value of the stock when feeding is commenced. The value of the feed and expense of feeding and caring for the stock is the same whether the animal is a good one or a poor one, while the manurial product is the same, so that outside of the difference in value when feeding is commenced, it costs no more to put a good animal on the market than a poor one, and the difference in the selling price is largely profit, and this should be a sufficient reason for raising and feeding good stock. Convert the various farm products into a good quality of meat rather than poor. —Farm, Field and Fireside.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Teach the colt to stop at the word if it takes a year.

A new climbing cucumber is recommended as a fine article.

In transplanting potatoes, be very careful not to injure the roots.

Pullets and yearlings make the best layers. Old hens are to be preferred as sitters.

A whipped colt is a spoiled colt. More can be gained by kindness than by beating.

There is no advantage in setting strawberry planes in ridges, except on low, wet land.

Sow some parsley and add a few leaves to the green onions which are sent to market.

The early lamb is a profitable product. One in the spring will bring as much as two in the fall.

Do not put so much fat on the growing pigs that they will lay around the pens or feeding places daily.

No more can be got out of a horse than is put in. The food corresponds to the fuel used under a steam boiler.

Plant sweet corn—early, medium, and late. If checked by the frost, plant again, and later plant for succession.

The extra price of dairy products during the winter months full compensates for the extra cost of their productions.

If you would have the horses healthy, keep them clean. The well-groomed horse is nearly always ready for his job or his food.

Refuse vegetables, peelings, etc., can be made into a mash with wheat bran and fed to the hens with as great a profit as if fed to the hogs.

Every cow should be put in a warm box stall several weeks before calving. Keep her quiet, let the same person care for her all the time. Do not over-feed at this time.

Three-year-old sheep are best. Their age can be told by the teeth. Two broad teeth in the centre indicate two years of age; four broad teeth, three years of age; six broad teeth, four years of age.

The best garden fertilizer is from the cow stable and hog-pen, and it should be composted with garden soil and spread broadcast before spading or plowing, which should be done deeply. Take out all lumps, stones, and sticks, and with harrow and rake make the soil fine.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GEORGE GOULD is a telegraph operator.

THE King of Italy eats only one meal a day.

THE Duke of Edinburgh can speak seven modern languages.

ZOLA is the most popular French novelist, with Daudet a good second.

THE Governor of New Zealand has just been compelled to pay a fine for fast driving.

THE late Dr. Brown-Sequard, the celebrated French specialist, was the son of an American.

THE Crown Prince of Bulgaria, aged four weeks, is already Honorary Colonel of two regiments.

THE Prince of Wales is the owner of one of the worst slum districts in London, and refuses to purify it.

CHAPLAIN BOGBY makes the shortest prayers that have been heard in the House of Representatives for years.

CANCER of the larynx has laid hold of Humbert of Italy, and the sad end of that monarch cannot be far off.

QUEEN VICTORIA, it is said, when she is in doubt about a word, writes it so illegibly that a possible mistake is hidden.

THREE United States Senators were born in foreign lands—McMillan in Canada, Pasco in England and Walsh in Ireland.

THE citizens of Raleigh, N. C., have appointed a committee to raise funds for a monument to the late Senator Zebulon B. Vance.

THE widow of Henry Ward Beecher is said to be in great financial straits, and it is reported that her friends are taking steps to raise a fund for her benefit.

MANUEL GARCIA, member of the first opera company heard in New York, is living in London, where he still gives singing lessons. He is eighty-nine years old.

THE little Queen of Holland is very popular, and she has become, if anything, even a greater favorite by being photographed in the typical peasant costume of her country.

THE millionaire of the United States Navy is said to be Commodore George E. Perkins. In the army the wealthiest man is General Nelson B. Sweitzer, who is also a famous cavalryman.

FRANK HATTON is the fifth cabinet officer appointed by President Arthur to pass over to the majority. Frelinghuysen, Folger, Timothy O. Howe and Benjamin H. Brewster were the others.

ONE of Madame Patti's trials is the mania people seem to cherish for having her adopt their children. She declares she receives hundreds of offers of babies for adoption in the course of the year.

A RECENT visitor describes Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, as follows: "He wears a full peasant's smock, a belt round his waist, and has melancholy, deep-set eyes, coarse gray hair, and thoughtful, wrinkled brows."

CONGRESSMAN MCCLEARY, of Minnesota, is the schoolmaster of the House. He was for many years a professor of political science in the Minnesota State Normal School, and has written a number of schoolbooks that are widely used.

THE cause of Senator Stockbridge's death is thought to be the nervous shock he sustained by being knocked down and dragged some distance by a Chicago cable car last summer. The apparent injuries at the time were trifling, but it is said that he was never himself afterward.

PEFFER, of Kansas, is the Senator who affects the greatest luxury in his glasses. He wears a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles, and keeps besides, on the lapel of his coat, a pair of gold eye glasses, fastened to a gold clasp and attached to a gold chain that is heavy enough to attract attention.

WILLIAM STEINITZ, the chess champion, is in New York under medical treatment for insomnia. Emanuel Lasker, who is contending with him for the chess championship of the world, is a native of Prussia and is now only twenty-six years old. He began playing chess when he was twelve years of age. His career as a phenomenal player began in 1889.

SAVED FROM DEATH.

Deliverance of Tourists Trapped in a Cave.

A diver at 10.30 o'clock a. m. succeeded in reaching the party of tourists who had been imprisoned in the stalactite cavern at Souraich, Austria, for seven days and nights owing to a sudden rise in the water and the fact that the passage into the cave became blocked with timber and boulders.

All the entombed tourists were rescued. Six of them succeeded in emerging from the cave without any assistance, but the seventh was so weak that he had to be assisted.

The news that the tourists who had been so long imprisoned were still alive caused rejoicing among the crowds of people who gathered about the cavern to watch the work of the engineers who had been toiling day and night to rescue them.

The engineers had a very difficult task in making an opening into the cavern. The entrance was blocked by timber and huge boulders beneath a mass of smaller flood debris. It was found necessary to use dynamite. After a number of blasts Fischer, the diver, who had shown great bravery throughout the work of rescue, descended to the mouth of the cave.

Fischer, on ascending, informed the engineer officers that the tourists were alive, but appeared like people half bereft of reason, as the terrible nervous strain to which they had been subjected had almost driven them mad. They still had a little bread and cheese left and had some candles burning.

They said they had passed through a period of most awful anxiety and terror. They had been able to hear the attempts made to rescue them, but they had almost abandoned hope of escaping from their prison.

SEIZED BY CANADIANS.

An Outrage Committed on Two American Steamers on Lake Erie.

News has been received from Sandusky, Ohio, that the Canadian cruiser Petrel, in the Canadian waters of Lake Erie, captured the steamers Victor and Leroy Brooks, of Put-in-Bay, for fishing in Canadian waters.

The steamers' crews and passengers, members of clubs from Dayton and Pittsburg, Penn., were taken to Windsor, Canada. Great excitement prevailed among fishermen on the islands.

The capture occurred south of Pelee Island, where several Chicago and New York capitalists were fishing.

Four of the fishermen who were in rowboats at the time managed to escape and rowed to Kelly's Island and cabled the news.

This is the first instance of interference with hook and line fishermen, and it was thought it might result in international complications.

The boundary line between Canada and Ohio at Point au Pelee has never been definitely established.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

MURPHY, of New York, leads the League in batting.

MACMAHON is doing the star pitching for Baltimore.

KENNEDY is the only reliable pitcher the Brooklyns have.

EWING and Clarkson are playing strong ball for the Clevelands.

THE latest terms to indicate the pitcher and catcher are deceiver and retriever.

THE National game bids defiance to hard times and has come to spend a merry summer.

RICHARDSON is playing a pretty fielding game for Louisville, but his batting has been weak.

"BILL" BROWN, the first baseman of the Louisvilles, has been released, and Weaver takes his place.

THE Philadelphia Club has signed First Baseman Goekle, the star player of Pennsylvania 'Varsity team.

THE Louisvilles at present are doing the lightest hitting in the League and only good pitching has held them up.

IT is some years since there has been such good all-round playing in the League at the opening as there has been this season.

THAT remarkable thrower, Treadway, of Brooklyn, is going to make an attempt this season to beat the long-distance throwing record.

IN Breitenstein the St. Louis Club has undoubtedly the best left-handed pitcher known since the triumphant days of Ramsey, of Louisville.

HARRY WRIGHT says the umpires have more power this year than ever before, and that they can quickly prevent kicking by enforcing the rules.

AMONG the players who are still in the business who were playing twelve years ago are Ewing, Ward, Glasscock, Brouthers, Connor, Anson and Pfeffer.

COLLEGES are pretty well represented in professional baseball this year, and from all accounts the representation will be much larger next season.

OF the captains in the League, four are third basemen, three are first basemen, two are second basemen, one a shortstop, one a catcher and one a right fielder.

IT looks as though Yale, Princeton, Harvard and Pennsylvania were evenly matched this year. The struggle for the championship will prove interesting before it is decided.

A SECOND baseman is needed badly by the Chicagos. It is reported that President Hart is willing to pay Cincinnati $10,000 for McPhee's release and that Mr. Brush refused to part with him.

HIGHLANDS, late of Harvard, it is a settled thing now, will join the Bostons next year, and will practically make his debut with that team August 27, when he pitches with them for crippled Charlie Bennett's benefit.

FOR the first time in the history of Canada the Governor General advocates baseball. He is a great lover of the American National game, and has been elected honorary patron of the Ottawa Club of the Canadian League.

"BOB" FERGUSON, one of the best-known players in the profession, died suddenly of apoplexy at his house in Brooklyn a few nights ago. He was a member of the old Atlantic Club for years, and up to three years ago had been an umpire, when he retired with a comfortable competence.

MURPHY, Burke, Doyle and Clark, of the New York team, are all under five feet seven inches in height, while Ward, Westervelt, Wilson and Davis each stand five feet nine. Farrell, Rusie and Connor are the only six-footers on the team. Considering the facts, the name "Giants" seems misplaced.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	13	4	.765	Cincinnati.	8	8	.500
Baltimore	13	6	.684	St. Louis.	8	10	.444
Pittsburg	12	6	.667	Brooklyn.	7	11	.389
Philadel.	12	7	.632	Chicago.	5	11	.313
Boston.	11	7	.611	Louisville.	5	12	.294
New York.	10	8	.556	Wash'ng'n.	3	17	.150

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

PUEBLO, Col., is to have a bicycle messenger service.

COAL has advanced in Chicago from $2.75 to $4 per ton.

DANES and Russians are starving in Eastern Colorado.

IT is estimated that about 3200 lives were lost in the Brazilian rebellion.

JAPAN is to have an exposition in 1895 at Hyogo, the old capital of the empire.

THERE is a ministerial and financial crisis in Argentina, and business is paralyzed.

IN the southern part of Maine the outlook for the hay crop this summer is excellent.

IN some of the eastern counties of Scotland mice have played havoc with the grass.

A PROFESSIONAL wolf poisoner is employed by the Montana Stock Growers' Association.

THE American exodus to Europe this year promises to be unprecedentedly large.

THE forest fires in New Jersey burned over 2000 acres and damaged $250,000 worth of property.

FARMERS in the Panhandle of Texas are planting a larger acreage of cotton than ever before.

THE gold production in Montana during the past three months has been double that of last year.

NEW YORK CITY uses 100,000 Dutch bulbs every year for decorating its parks, at a cost of $17 a thousand.

WILLIAM MITTENDORF, of Chicago, tried to shoot himself because he could attain no higher rank than corporal in the Coxeyite army.

MGR. SATOLLI has ordered that the English language shall be used exclusively in all the Roman Catholic cathedral churches in America.

THE American straw hat is now in great demand in England, the London made article being, like most English manufactures, heavy and ugly.

THE policy of coercion in Schleswig-Holstein is to be abandoned, the conquered duchies having been assimilated with the German Empire.

AN International Exhibition of Horticulture and fruit culture is to be held in St. Petersburg, Russia, from September 22 to November 12 next.

A GUST of wind blew open the door of an Ida (Texas) house, and wafted a girl five years old into a kettle of boiling water. She was fatally scalded.

THE subject of building a ship canal between Philadelphia and New York has again been agitated in the former city; and a meeting of prominent citizens was held recently, at which it was recommended that an appropriation of $10,000 should be made to make a preliminary survey.

THE World's Fair cheese contributed by Canada was recently cut and eaten in Kensington, London. It weighed ten tons, and is said to have been very palatable.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

RICHARD CROKER announced in New York City that he wished to be relieved of some of the drudgery and responsibility of Tammany Hall leadership; this was looked upon by many as an indication that he intended to retire.

GENERAL SWEETLAND and sixty men, who marched from Connecticut to join Coxey's army in Washington, reached West Farms, N. Y., where the General was arrested for marching without a permit. He passed the night in a cell, while his followers visited New York City, and were entertained at the headquarters of the People's party, where they slept.

WILLIAM A. SLATER'S $350,000 steam yacht was launched at Bath, Me.

THE Special Naval Board to investigate the armor frauds reached Pittsburg, Penn., and at once went to work.

THE Grand Jury of Hudson County, New Jersey, handed up a presentment charging the Western Union Telegraph Company with aiding green goods men in their business.

THE New York State Constitutional Convention was organized at Albany by the election of Joseph H. Choate as President. The body adjourned for two weeks.

THE village of Norway, Me., was visited by a most disastrous fire. Every store, the dwellings and other buildings on Main street were burned and the total loss will amount to half a million dollars.

FIRE destroyed the Clyde Line pier and two of the Long Island Railroad piers in New York City. The loss is about $150,000.

LACK of funds caused Assistant Secretary McAdoo to direct the discontinuance of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H. This order had the effect of discharging 150 men and the detailing of a number of officers from that yard to other assignments.

FIVE thousand persons attended the first part of the civic celebration of the silver jubilee of the Rev. Mr. Talmage's pastorate in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Tabernacle.

MEMBERS of the Board investigating the armor plate frauds adjourned indefinitely and left Pittsburg for Washington.

RICHARD CROKER made a formal announcement to the chieftains of Tammany Hall, New York City, of his final and absolute retirement from the field of politics. He also resigned as a member of the Executive Committee and as Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall; John McQuade, a contractor, was selected to take his place.

South and West.

STRIKING coal miners in Alabama, made desperate by hunger, destroyed property of two mines where men were still at work.

THE miners' strike continued to spread in Maryland, West Virginia and Illinois, trouble was expected in Alabama.

THE Governor of the Chickasaw Nation has been arrested on a charge of appropriating $75,000, and a Supreme Court Justice has been removed for malfeasance in office.

THE coal trade of Baltimore, Md., was paralyzed by the miners' strike.

EX-STATE TREASURER STEVENSON ARCHER, of Maryland, has been pardoned out of the State Penitentiary. He had been confined there since July, 1890, under a five-year sentence for robbing the State Treasury of $133,000.

THE Cripple Creek Industrials, who seized a Missouri Pacific train, ran it over and around all obstructions to a point 120 miles west of Pueblo, Col., where they abandoned it. Randall's army was released from jail in Laporte, Ind., on promising to leave town. Frye's army was not permitted to enter Shelbyville, Ind. Kelly's band left Des Moines, Iowa, in boats.

SANDERS and his 400 Commonwealers, with their seized Missouri Pacific train, surrendered to a posse of United States Deputy Marshals at Scott City, Kan. Two Marshals were shot during a fight with Coxeyites in Washington State.

Washington.

THE amended Tariff bill was presented to the Republican Senators and in its present shape will be pressed to a vote.

THE House passed the New York and New Jersey Bridge bill, amended to meet the objections raised in the President's veto, without the formality of a roll call.

THE President sent-in the nomination of H. H. D. Pierce, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Legation in St. Petersburg, Russia.

THE credentials of John F. Gear as Senator-elect from the State of Iowa, to succeed Senator Wilson, whose term expires March 4, 1895, were presented in the Senate by Mr. Wilson, read and laid on the table.

THE President submitted to Congress a despatch from Minister Willis, at Honolulu, saying that Royalists in mass meeting had resolved not to take the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government.

SECRETARY GRESHAM received the following cablegram from Mr. Bartlemann, the United States charge at Caracas, Venezuela: An earthquake on the 28th of April destroyed the cities of Egido and Merida and several villages. The loss of life is said to be heavy, and assistance would be appreciated.

JACOB S. COXEY succeeded in making a speech and presenting a petition to the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia declared the camp of the Commonwealers a nuisance, and ordered it abated.

CHAIRMAN WILSON returned to Washington much improved in health.

THE cruiser New York was ordered to join the San Francisco at Bluefields to protect American interests, the situation having become serious.

Foreign.

THE Brazilian Congress opened with President-elect Moraes in the chair; President Peixoto, in his speech, said the insurrection had been crushed.

FOUR young men of Nicolet, Canada, took a skiff and went down the river for a sail. While returning the boat upset and all but one were drowned.

AN official dispatch from Salvador tells of the defeat of the rebels in three battles with 400 killed and 1500 wounded.

CAPTAIN WATSON, in command of the United States man-of-war San Francisco, now at Bluefields, has demanded that the Nicaraguan authorities make reparation for the death of the American citizen killed there.

THE River St. Anne is rapidly eating up the village of St. Anne de la Perade, Quebec, Canada, a dozen or more houses having gone down with the landslides.

GENERAL ANDRE AVELINO CACERES has been elected President of Peru. General Caceres was President from 1886 to 1890.

THE Government ordered the German warships now in Brazilian waters to proceed at once to Samoa.

THE delegates elected to the Hawaiian Constitutional Convention favor annexation.

THE total production of coke in the Appalachan region in 1893 was 9,460,310 tons against 12,010,829 for 1892.

LYNCHED FATHER AND SON.

They Had Incited a Younger Son to Murder a Son-in-Law.

One of the most determined mobs that ever congregated in Kansas lynched, at Sharon Springs, William McKinley and his son, Lewis, for the murder of Charles Carley.

Carley was the son-in-law of William McKinley. Investigation revealed the fact that Fred, a seventeen-year-old son of William McKinley, committed the crime. The boy, when arrested, made a confession, stating that he had been induced to kill his brother-in-law by his father and his older brother, Lewis.

The motive for the murder seems to have been revenge. The murdered man had only a few weeks before married McKinley's daughter. It had been stipulated before the marriage that the bridegroom was to pay the bride's father $200 for the privilege of marrying her. He refused to pay this money after he was safely married, and thus incurred the enmity of his wife's father and brothers. The boy surprised Carley while asleep, cutting him to death with a garden hoe. He was found horribly mutilated.

The three were arraigned in court, where Fred pleaded guilty as charged, but his father and Lewis pleaded not guilty, waived trial and were placed in the county jail. Late that night a mob of several hundred took the father and son to a bridge about half a mile west of town and lynched them. They both begged piteously for mercy.

The people of the county were aroused at the disposition juries had shown to turn criminals loose and said they intended that justice should be done in some manner, if not by the proper course of law.

THE United States Supreme Court decided that no State can levy a tax on interstate commerce in any form.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

19 MILK AND CREAM.

Increased supplies caused a generally slow market during the past week. Surplus milk sold throughout, or since May 1, at $1.17 per can of 40 quarts, when the exchange price was reduced to 2c. per quart.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,521,334
Condensed milk, gals	14,290
Cream, gals	52,110

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	$ —	@$	17
Western, extras	—	@	17
Western, firsts	15	@	16
Western, thirds to seconds	13	@	14½
State—Extra	16½	@	17
Firsts	—	@	16
Seconds	—	@	13
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	13	@	14
Seconds	11	@	12
Western Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	—
Seconds to firsts	11	@	12
Thirds	—	@	9
Summer make	—	@	—
Rolls, fresh	—	@	—
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	—	@	11¼
Full cream, good to prime	10¾	@	11
State Factory—Part skims, choice	10	@	10¼
Part skims, com. to prime	3½	@	7½
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	11	@	11½
Southern—Fresh gathered	9	@	10
Western—Fresh, best	10¾	@	11¼
Duck eggs—South & West	17	@	19
Goose eggs	20	@	25
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice	—	@	2 50
Medium, 1893, choice	—	@	1 80
Pea, 1893, choice	—	@	2 00
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 25	@	2 35
White Kidney, 1893, choice	—	@	2 15
Black turtle soup, 1893	1 90	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., 1893 ₱ 60 lbs	2 35	@	2 40
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	1 07½	@	1 10
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Russet, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	6 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Strawberries, ₱ qt	8	@	20
Cranberries, Jersey, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₱ crate	—	@	—
Oranges, Indian River, ₱ box	2 50	@	5 00
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	17
1893, common to good	14	@	16
Pacific Coast, choice	17	@	18
Common to prime	10	@	16
Old odds	4	@	8
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	85	@	90
Clover mixed	55	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	65
Short rye	—	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	6	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	70	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 12
Pigeons, ₱ pair	35	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	11
Chickens, Phila, broilers	35	@	38
Western	18	@	25
Jersey, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Ducks, ₱ lb	7	@	12
Geese, ₱ lb	6	@	10
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ 180 lbs	2 00	@	2 37
Jersey, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 12
New, ₱ bbl	5 50	@	7 50
Cabbage, Savannah, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Onions—Bermuda, ₱ crate	1 75	@	1 85
Red, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Squash, Southern, ₱ crate	75	@	1 25
Lettuce, local, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	4 00	@	5 00
Sweet potatoes	2 00	@	4 50
Asparagus, ₱ doz	50	@	1 50
Spinach, ₱ bbl	25	@	50
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	1 50	@	2 25
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	50	@	1 00
Green peas, N. C., ₱ crate	2 00	@	4 00
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 25	@	3 30
Spring Patents	3 75	@	3 90
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	—
May	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	43½	@	43¾
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	42
Track mixed	40	@	41
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	63	@	67
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100	8 50	@	10 25
Timothy, ₱ 100	4 75	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	6⅞	@	7⅛
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	5	@	8½
Country dressed	4½	@	7½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 60	@	4 87½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	5 40	@	6 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 25	@	5 75
Dressed	6½	@	8

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 20.

Lesson Text: "The Childhood of Moses," Exodus ii., 1-10—Golden Text: Psalm xci., 15—Commentary.

1. "And there went a man of the house of Levi and took to wife a daughter of Levi." We learn from chapter vi., 20, that the man's name was Amram, which signifies an exalted people, and that his wife's name was Jochebed, which signifies Jehovah is honor, and that Amram lived 137 years. Their names are also given in Num. xxvi., 59, with the fact that they had three children—Aaron and Moses and Miriam, their sister. Levi was the third son of Jacob and Leah, and his name signifies joined (Gen. xxix., 34). All the Levites were afterward joined unto Aaron in the special ministry of the tabernacle (Num. xviii., 2). They were separated from among the children of Israel as a special offering unto the Lord instead of the first born of all Israel and as a gift unto Aaron (Num. viii., 13-19).

2. "And the woman conceived and bare him a son. And when she saw him that he was a goodly child she hid him three months." It is written in Acts vii., 20, that he was "exceeding fair," or, as in the margin, "fair to God." He was the youngest of the three children, Miriam being the oldest and Aaron next. The testimony in Heb. xi., 23, is, "By faith Moses, when he was born, was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a proper child, and they were not afraid of the king's commandment." Faith implies a promise on the part of God—it is simply confidence in God that He will do as He has said. God had told Abraham that he would bring his seed out of bondage in the fourth generation (Gen. xv., 16).

3. "And when she could not longer hide him she took for him an ark of bullrushes and daubed it with slime and with pitch and put the child therein, and she laid it in the flags by the river's brink." This is the second of the three arks mentioned in Scripture, each one being made for a like purpose—viz., to preserve that which it contained. Let any mother in her imagination pass through this experience and say if she does not want to see Jochebed and ask her, How could you do it? The river, like the waters of the deluge, meant death. The child is virtually put in the place of death, and yet it is evident that the mother, like Abraham, believed that God would give her back her child. There is no power for God in our lives till we know the place of death and resurrection. See John xii., 24; Phil. iii., 10.

4. "And his sister stood afar off to wit what would be done to him." Let some sister who has a little baby brother imagine herself in place of Miriam. We can fancy the mother, having obeyed the promptings of the Spirit of God, now giving herself to earnest prayer in the quiet of her own home. She has obeyed even unto death and now can truly say, "My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from Him" (Ps. lxii., 5).

5. "And the daughter of Paaraoh came down to wash herself at the river, and her maidens walked along by the river's side, and when she saw the ark among the flags she sent her maid to fetch it." God is working. He is in it all, as He is in everything that concerns His people, and oftimes we must just stand still and see what He will do. It is not till we are at our wits' end, all our own wisdom swallowed up, that we can see the wisdom and the power of God (Ps. cvii., 27-30, margin).

6. "And when she had opened it she saw the child, and, behold, the babe wept. And she had compassion on him and said, This is one of the Hebrews' children." See how God works! He gave the daughter of Pharaoh compassion for the babe. He made the babe to be pitied of her (Ps. cvi., 46). How little she dreamed who was watching her and controlling her that day or that she was looking upon a child chosen by God to shake her father's kingdom to its very centre! Old Simeon and Anna knew that the little child in Mary's arms was the Salvation of Israel, God's great Deliverer (Luke ii., 34, 38) but this woman knew nothing.

7. "Then said his sister to Pharaoh's daughter, Shall I go and call to thee a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may nurse the child for thee?" Can you see Miriam standing afar off, and, while she watched the spot in the river where her brother lay, lifting up her heart to the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, that He would save her brother? Presently she sees the king's daughter draw near to the very spot. Oh, how she prays! Almost unconsciously she herself draws nigh, she hears the baby cry, she looks upon him, and with feelings restrained lest she betray herself she asks if she shall find a Hebrew nurse.

8. "And Pharaoh's daughter said to her, Go. And the maid went and called the child's mother." Quietly till out of sight, but then how swiftly sped she homeward! Did she laugh or cry, or both? Could she speak when she saw her mother, or must she wait to recover breath while the mother, with faith and expectation, waits to hear? Some day they will tell us all about it, for it was a day never to be forgotten in that home. Perhaps a mother who could do as she had done could restrain her joy enough to say to Miriam, Let us give thanks to the God of Israel. See, my friends, how God works. Blessed indeed are all who yield so fully to Him that He can work in them unhindered both to will and to do of His good pleasure (Phil. ii., 13).

9. "And Pharaoh's daughter said unto her, Take this child away and nurse it for me and I will give thee thy wages. And the woman took the child and nursed it." With emotions controlled she receives into her arms her own dear child with a promise of wages if she will care for it. I wonder if she heard that promise of wages or if Miriam had afterward to remind her that they might as well as not have some money that was due them from the king's daughter. The spoiling of the Egyptians has already begun (Gen. xv., 14; Ex. xii., 30). And Pharaoh is used by God to care for and nourish the child who shall lead Israel out of his kingdom. What thanksgiving in the home of Amram! See the reward of faith.

10. "And the child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her son. And she called his name Moses, and she said, Because I drew him out of the water." The king who ordered all the male children to be cast into the river is actually sheltering one of those very children who shall be the instrument of God against the kingdom of Egypt. Thus He that sitteth in the heavens laughs at the vain plotting of satan and of man against Him, "The Lord bringeth the council of the heavens to naught. He maketh the devices of the people of none effect. The counsel of the Lord standeth forever the thoughts of His heart to all generations."—Lesson Helper.

Abandoning Shad Fishing.

Shad fishing has been practically abandoned on the Connecticut River, because of the use of pounds along the north shore of Long Island Sound. Almost the same is true of the Housatonic River, in whose waters 450,000 shad were taken in 1870.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,..... $1.00
SIX MONTHS..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Jas. X. Kegernes, of Orbisonia, has closed out his store at this place.

Rev. J. Max Lantz preached in the M. E. church on Thursday evening last.

Wm. Morgan, wife and daughter of McKeesport, Pa., are visiting friends in town.

Dr. Robt. Campbell, of Philadelphia, is spending a few days with friends at the American house.

Stanley Clinger and wife, of Pittsburg, arrived in town last week to spend some time with friends.

W. F. Eberman is recovering from an attack of the quinsy, which necessitated his stay-in for several days last week.

The sand works across the river from town have closed down for an indefinite period on account of lack of orders.

The schools of this place will close this week and the numerous boys and girls, who have worked hard all winter, will get a much needed rest.

Rev. D. H. Campbell preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of the High School on Sunday evening the 13th inst., in the Presbyterian church. The graduation exercises will be held in the M. E. church on Friday evening, the 18th inst.

The Mapleton base ball club was expected to play on the new grounds of the home team on Saturday afternoon last, but failed to put in an appearance, which was to the disappointment of a great many people. A game was started with one of the other clubs, which resulted in a victory by a score of 22 to 10.

A committee consisting of Co. Supt. Rudy, Profs. J. A. Myers, of Huntingdon, and W. S. Wickey, of Orbisonia, conducted the examination of the graduating class of the High School of this place on Friday and Saturday last. The class is Misses Maude Myers, Annie Sechler, Della King, Minnie Shaver, Lola Himes and Woodward Maxwell and Hayes Wharton.

CASSVILLE.

Frost on the 12th.

Charles Evans and his sister Agnes, were guests of J. O. Heaton.

A number of Odd Fellows took in the parade at Altoona on Tuesday.

Rev. Wretsel, of the Beavertown church, will preach a Memorial sermon in the Lutheran church May 27th at 3 P. M.

Rev. F. W. Biddle will deliver the address on the 30th. Several bands will be present and a large audience is expected.

The Epworth League at Trough Creek Sunday evening was a grand success. The spacious church was packed with people. Beautiful flowers were everywhere. The address of welcome and response by Mrs. French and Rev. Stine were full of cheer. Rev. Kauffman spoke of the League as a young David going out to battle with the giant—sin. James O. Heaton spoke in an interesting way of the work of his department; the spiritual rightly placed in the Epworth wheel. Mrs. Clarkson reported for the Mercy and Help; showing that over four hundred visits were made to the sick, besides other help given. Mrs. J. O. Heaton spoke on the true aim of the Literary Department. The music by both Leagues was bright and sparkling and every one thought a brighter and happier lot of young Christians was never seen and this is is the true idea to give the world, that the Christian life gives more real pleasure than the world.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Headquarters Capt. Chas. Mitchell Post No. 521, G. A. R.:

Memorial services will be conducted in the Lutheran church by Rev. Reitzell at Cassville May 27, 1894. All veterans are invited to meet with us.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30TH, 1894.

Memorial services will be conducted by special details from the Post as follows:

At Wright's cemetery, 9 A. M.; Baptist church cemetery, 10.30 A. M.; Newburg, 9 A. M.

At 2 o'clock P. M., the procession will form at Grand Army hall in Cassville in the following order: The Sabbath schools, Post No. 521, G. A. R., also all the soldiers of 1861-65, P. O. S. of A. Odd Fellows, and citizens. The procession will march to Cassville cemetery and after the usual memorial services the memorial address will be delivered by Rev. F. W. Biddle, of Centralia, Pa.

All veteran soldiers, Washington Camps, P. O. S. of A.; Odd Fellows, school children and the patriotic public are generally and cordially invited and are expected to participate in the exercises at the several places above named.

MILL CREEK.

Preaching services every night this week in the Baptist church.

Mr. Bruner and wife, of Petersburg, were guests of J. S. Etnier's family over Sunday.

Our town seems dead on the subject of Memorial day. Are we to have any demonstration or decoration?

The membership of the Methodist congregation was increased by some twenty new members Sunday.

The smoky atmosphere Sunday evening was due to the forest fires which were burning along Stone mountain.

'Squire J. G. Allison vindicated himself in a letter to the *Local News* in which he states that he tends bar only during the absence of the landlord.

An itinerant religious enthusiast was recently in our midst exhorting to better living and discussing glibly the causes and cures for the present labor, financial and social depression. What a pity Congress don't know what we were told on the subject.

Christian Alliance Convention.

Convention of the Altoona Auxiliary of the Christian Alliance and the International Missionary Alliance to be held in the First Baptist church, 11th Avenue and 15th Street, Altoona, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 22, 23 and 24, 1894.

For the promotion of a deeper Christian life and the evangelization of the world. A four-fold Gospel: Christ our Savior, Sanctifier, Healer, and Coming Lord. Jer. 23:6. "The Lord our Righteousness." Ex. 31:13. "I Am the Lord that doth Sanctify you." Ex. 15:26. "I Am the Lord that Healeth thee." Mk. 16:15. "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Rev. 3:20. "Surely I come quickly; Amen. Even so, come, Lord Jesus."

The following are expected to participate in the services: Rev. A. B. Simpson, Mrs. A. B. Simpson, Rev. Stephen Merritt, Miss Louise Shepard, all of New York, Mr. E. Kingman, late of the Soudan, Africa, Mr. and Mrs W. H. Conley, of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Senft, of Altoona, and others.

The first service will be Tuesday at 7.30 P. M. For Wednesday and Thursday the order of exercise will be as follows: 9 to 10 A. M. prayermeeting; 10 to 12 A. M. Bible study and addresses; 2 to 3 P. M. testimony meeting; 3 to 5 P. M. addresses; 7.30 to 8 P. M. song service; 8 P. M. preaching and addresses.

This will be a rare opportunity to hear consecrated men and women whose influence is world-wide. Everybody heartily welcome.

A Grand Army Indeed.

Estimating with the posts already heard from as a basis, it is considered certain that over 50,000 veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic will parade at Pittsburg September 11th next, during the 28th National Encampment. Pennsylvania will have fully 15,000 in line, Ohio, 6,000 to 7,000, New York, 2,000, to 2,500, and other States will be represented in proportion. Pittsburg and Allegheny county will alone have between 4,000 and 5,000. Free quarters have already been assigned for over 11,000 comrades, most of whom are coming from far distant points, and yet the encampment is four months away. There will be 2,000 mounted men in the procession, which is expected to consume over eight hours in passing a given point. The decorations and illuminations will be on a scale of magnificence never before known in Western Pennsylvania.

Letters received indicate that there will be a remarkable reunion of veterans who have gone out into the world from Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland, affording an opportunity for the meeting of friends who have been separated anywhere from a decade to a generation past.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of May 12th.

Population, 515.

Last consecutive number, 1485.

An inmate was received from Venango county on Friday last.

Consecutive Nos. 875 and 960 were released on final discharge on Tuesday.

Philadelphia increased our population on Saturday last by sending fifteen inmates.

Consecutive No 614 was released on expiration of maximum sentence on Wednesday.

Onions and lettuce, the product of the Reformatory farm, formed a part of the bill of fare on Thursday.

One thousand pounds of tampico was received in the brush factory this week for the manufacture of brushes.

Five gross of brushes were shipped from the brush factory this week and orders were received for twenty-five gross.

Four flower beds, representing a star and crescent, have been placed on either side of the front drive gate, by the floral class.

Owing to release on parole of First Seargeant of Company B, a promotion from the ranks to said position was made on Wednesday.

Two hundred and twenty-two dozen shirts were shipped from the shirt factory this week and orders received for sixty-four dozen.

The following goods were received in the clothing and shoe departments since our last issue: One hundred and ten yards of citizen cloth, six gross of inmates coat buttons, one shoe mallet, six gross of inmates vest buttons and one hundred and twenty-seven yards of second grade cloth.

—Probably there is no one old enough to be interested in the question "What women make the best wives?" who has not some personal ideas on the subject; but whatever our ideas on any topic may be, it is always interesting to know the opinions of other people—especially if they are "brainy"—on the same matter. In *Demorest's Family Magazine* for June the vital question about good wives is discussed by Susan B. Anthony, Clara Louise Kellogg, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Ellen Battelle Dietrick, and others, all qualified by experience or judicious observation to give opinions worthy of careful attention, and every opinion given bears the individuality of the author and is well worth reading. Equally interesting in an article on "How News is gathered," after reading it one begins to appreciate what a marvel the modern newspaper really is, and to estimate at their true value the enterprise, energy and forethought that make it possible for us to learn of the previous days's doings of the whole world. Then there is another curious and unique paper on "Photography and," which tells of the application of the wizard art to the detectionof crime; "The road to fame or Fortune" gives some especially interesting information about how to become successful professional women; the stories are excellent; "The Summer Care of House Plants" furnishes important hints for those interested in floriculture; "Ant Stories" and the "Puzzles" will afford amusements for the children; all the numerous departments are overflowing pith valuable and interesting information; while the fine illustrations count up into the hundreds.

Every issue of *Demorest's Magazine* is replete with good things and is published for $2 a year by W. J. Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

—Robbers wrecked the safe in the office of the Blair house, Altoona, early last Thursday morning, with dynamite. They secured $150.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have purchased the following articles at Sheriff's sale and left same in charge of John M. Quarry, of Cass township: Spring wagon, sledge and iron, rake and rough lock, spring tooth harrow, cultivator, hill side plow, hay rake, Champion mower, two-horse wagon and bed, hay ladders, hay rope and tackle, forks and rake, wind mill, lot hay, metal plow, 2 sets front gears, black horse, bay pony, 3 shotes, ⅓ interest in 20 acres grain in ground, bed and bedding, coal stove, lounge, 6 chairs, 3 beds and bedding, table, cupboard, doughtray, cook stove and pipe, 10 bushels potatoes and iron kettle. All persons are hereby notified to not meddle or interfere with said property.

JAMES D. QUERRY.

March 22, 1894.

GO TO

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

-FOR A-

Fine and Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

Mount Union, - Penn'a.

PENN STREET .....Restaurant.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Retail

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,

Huntingdon, - Pa.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

J. G. Gillam.

JUST ARRIVED.

A Full Line of MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDRENS' SHOES,

Which I wish to dispose of Hard Times Prices.

A lot of Men's Shoes at $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25. Can't be beat.

Ladies' Shoes from $1.00 upwards.

A full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Froceries, Table and Floor Oil Cloth.

Marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

S. B. MYERS,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite Opera House.

CONGRESS,

Whether it adjourns or not, we are ready for the Spring Trade. We have refitted our store room and put in an attractive

5c and 10c Counter,

With an array of Useful Goods. House-cleaning is now on the first page, and we are prepared for it with

Lace Curtains from 47c pair up.
Poles, 18c, complete.
Roller Blinds at 20c.
Oil Cloths, Linoleum, etc.

On hand now a second lot of

Choice Dress Goods,

Also, a splendid bargain in yard-wide Muslin at 5 cents. The most handsome lot of Ladies'

Oxfords and Shoes

From 50 cents to $300, in Huntingdon.

Lynn's Novelty Store,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 16, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Court this week.

—George M. Spanogle is doing duty as a juryman at court this week.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.

—The Republican state convention will be held at Harrisburg next Wednesday.

—M. L. Rex attended the funeral of his brother in Clearfield county on Monday.

—LOST—A Masonic charm. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to this office.

—David Stever, wife and two children, of Cassville, were Sunday guests of Bruce Yocum and wife.

—The formal dedication of the new Masonic temple in Lewistown will take place on Thursday, June 1st.

—Matthews & Brown have opened a meat market in Rex's room near the depot lately occupied by D. M. Cowher.

—The examination for permanent certificates will be held in the High School room, Huntingdon, next Saturday.

—The contract for building the new M. E. church at Huntingdon has been awarded to Hall & Edwards for $17,591.

—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage on Thursday celebrated the 25th anniversary of his connection with the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

—Three freight engines from the Tyrone division have been taken to Altoona to join the line of the unemployed at the round house.

—The annual meeting of the German Baptist Brethren will be held at Myersdale, Somerset county, this state, commencing May 24th.

—T. M. Logan is having the foundation put up for a roller process at the chopping mill and in a short time will be prepared to do a general milling business.

—The Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows convened at Altoona yesterday. John K. Gillam is the representative from Mapleton Lodge No. 468.

—H. H. Lamberson and wife, of Trough Creek, and Harry A. Green and wife, of Clay township, spent a couple of days of the past week among friends in Mapleton.

—W. T. Boring, of Union township, shot a twelve-pound porcupine on his farm north of town Monday morning. This animal is rarely found in this section.

—A general attendance of the members of the Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church is desired at the meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Mary Hooper.

—M. E. church services for next Sunday: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; preaching service, 10.15; subject, "Church Going;" Junior League 3.30 P. M.; Epworth League, 6.30 P. M.

—The presence of typhoid fever in many places in Juniata valley ought to be sufficient warning to every person to keep every thing about their respective homes in a cleanly condition. Use lime freely.

—The trustees of the U. B. church hereby notify all persons using the old cemetery as a burial ground that all surplus earth must be removed from the yard and lots must be kept in good condition.

—The personal property of J. D. Wood was sold yesterday. Mr. Wood and his daughter, Miss Lina have broken up housekeeping and are making their home for the present with his son T. M. Wood.

—Robert B. Campbell, of Juniata county, who during the past winter has been taking a course of lectures at the Medico-Chirurgical college, Philadelphia, is visiting his brother, Dr. W. J. Campbell, in Mapleton.

—The attorneys in the Gallitzin school case to prevent nuns from teaching in the public schools concluded their argument last Tuesday afternoon. Judge Barker announced that a decision would not be filed for about four weeks.

—The state board of health at its meeting in Lancaster on Wednesday evening last decided that all members of Coxey's armies, when they shall cross the Pennsylvania line, shall be vaccinated or not cross the state.

—The stores of H. T. Weaver, D. E. McClain and Shope & Fulton, at Saltillo, were entered and robbed Sunday night, May 7th. These gentlemen offer a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of the burglars.

—The convention of Epworth Leagues of Juniata District, Central Pennsylvania M. E. Conference is beeing held at Bedford. The sessions began yesterday. The delegates from this place are Rev. F. W. Curry, M. L. Rex and Lloyd F. Baker.

—The directors of the Pennsylvania railroad on the 1st of May declared a dividend of two and a-half per cent. for the past six months. The capital is $129,000,000, dividing about $3,130,000. About 45 per cent. of the dividend goes to Europe, where that amount of stock is held.

—Word was received here on Saturday announcing the death of G. W. Rex at his home in Clearfield county. Mr. Rex formerly lived in Mapleton and was a brother of our townsmen, W. H. and M. L. Rex. The remains were interred on Monday. A more extended notice of the deceased will appear in these columns next week.

—The first cake of manufactured ice ever brought to Mapleton came last Saturday. It was manufactured by the Pennsylvania Ice company, Altoona, and was consigned to Samuel Hatfield. A cake weighs 300 pounds and will keep an ordinary refrigerator cold for a week. Mr. Hatfield expects to use the manufactured ice this summer.

—Monday of last week the seven viewers appointed by Judge McClean, of Fulton county, to condemn parts of the old South Pennsylvania Railroad, started from Roxbury, Franklin county, and will go over the ground west to Mount Dallas. This is to be an extension of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, a branch of the Cumberland Valley.

—Frank W. Rohrer, of Arvada, Colorado, is visiting his parents in Clay township. On Monday he and his father spent a short time with us. Frank has been teaching in the Centennial state and so well has he succeeded that he has been tendered two schools for next winter at increased salary. He is a studious and gentlemanly young man who merits success.

—A Philadelphia firm makes a specialty of fried ice cream, which is pronounced delicious by all who taste it. A small, solid cake of the cream is enveloped in a thin sheet of pie crest and dipped in boiling lard or butter long enough to cook the outside to a crisp. Served immediately, the ice cream is found to be as solidly frozen as when it was first prepared.—*Ex.*

—The New York papers say the bunco-steerers, lightning-rod swindlers, gold-brick frauds, green-goods dealers, and many other swindling schemes, are preparing to raid the rural districts to ply their nefarious traffic. If all farmers would refuse to have anything whatever to do with these sleek-tongued scoundrels, who come in all guises, the latter would soon find their occupation gone.

—The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will conduct a lunch counter in McConahy's room on Memorial Day. They will have for sale tea, coffee, chocolate, cold ham, sandwiches, pickled eggs, cake, pies, peaches and cream, ice cream, etc. Dinner for 25 cents will be served from 11.30 to one o'clock. Supper for the same price will be served from 4.30 to 10 o'clock P. M. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—The Senate on Monday passed a bill to regulate enlistments in the army. The bill repeals so much of the Army Appropriation bill for the present year as provides that no private shall be re-enlisted who has served ten years or more and who is over 35 years of age, except such as have already served as enlisted men for twenty years or upward. It also provides that hereafter all enlistments in the army shall be for the term of three years, and that no soldier shall be again enlisted in the army whose services during his last preceding term of enlistment has not been honest and faithful; and that in time of peace no person who is not a citizen of the United States or who cannot speak, read and write the English language shall be enlisted in the army for the first time; provided that the foregoing requirements as to enlistments in times of peace shall not apply to the enlistment of Indians.

—Day express had a narrow escape from becoming a wreck Monday afternoon. At Union Furnace a freight train had pulled in on a side track to clear the passenger and take water. The flagman had been sent back and all was in proper shape except that the engine of the freight was a little too close to the switch to clear passing trains, and when the day express came thundering along its engine side-swiped the freight engine, causing some damage to both and injuring Fireman Miller, of the passenger engine, but fortunately not very seriously. Neither engine nor any of the cars were thrown from the track and no others of the crews nor any of the passengers were injured in the least.

—"The Bedford and Blair county railroad, running from Cessna to Brooks' Mills, a distance of twenty-three miles, with a branch of eighteen miles into Somerset county, has been purchased by the three new coal companies, of which George B. Orlady, esq. of Huntingdon, is president and $12,000 paid on the purchase. This line is graded between Cessna and Brooks' Mills. A contract has been let for the building of the line and work has already been commenced. Friendly traffic arrangements will be made with the "Pennsy." The new road will open up one of the finest agricultural districts in the state, and with the branch extending into the lumber and coal fields of Somerset county, its success seems assured."—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

—Since the taking off of most of the East Broad Top railroad trains a great many people from Saltillo and Three Springs find it convenient to come to Mapleton on their way to and from Huntingdon. On Monday we noticed a large number. Among them were merchant D. F. Shope, W. H. Booth, Samuel Heeter, L. M. Green, W. H. Heck, two Mr. Wagners and W. E. Faulkender. The last named gentleman has been elected justice of the peace and on Monday lifted his commission. "Billy" hasn't the physical aldermanic proportions characteristic of a country justice but the size of his brain and abilities make amends for his physical shortcomings. Hereafter we shall address him by his proper title.

—J. B. Hammond, a young man hailing from Blacklog valley, this county, met a horrible death here at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening. He was riding on an east-bound freight train when he was suddenly jolted off and fell to the tracks, several loaded cars and the caboose passing over his helpless body. His head was almost ground to a jelly, the brains oozing from the gaping wounds, and his right shoulder and arm were badly mutilated. Several gashes were made in one side of his body, exposing a portion of the liver. Young Hammond was about 23 years of age. He had been in this vicinity looking for employment. Both his parents are dead and he was an almost friendless young man. He was buried at the expense of the county.—*Monitor.*

—*Godey's Magazine* for May is attractive inside and out. Frederick W. Seward contributes part two of Seward's West India Cruise. It is profusely illustrated, as is Loyal Foes, the serial by Frederick Reddall, with drawings by Robert W. Chambers, and which is concluded in this number. There are two other illustrated articles on Bermuda's Sunny Isles, by Mary E. Child, and Capri, by J. Howe Adams. The short stories and special articles are "The Heavenly Twins" of Columbia Street, by Julia Magruder; a Patron of the Arts, by Melville Upton; Strayed from the Fold, by Lillian A. North; Entirely by Rail, by Minnette Slayback Carper, and Physical Culture Necessary for Brain Workers, by Wilton Tournier. The poems in this number are by Will Carleton, Mel R. Colquitt, Lee C. Harby, Earnest N. Bagg, Nancy Mann Waddle, Rosalie M. Jonas, and others. The departments are more complete and better than ever.

1894 UNLOADING SALE.

Beginning with May 14th and to Continue for 30 Days.

I have an immense stock of agricultural implements, wagons, etc., that must be sold. Prices down to suit the times. Corn cultivators, mowers, binders, and binder twine a specialty. Call and examine my stock or write for price list. Extras furnished for all leading makes of machinery. A. S. WELCH,

Shirley Street, Mount Union, Pa.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Annual Address to the G. A. R., by Department Commander Emsley.

Department Commander William Emsley, of the Grand Army of the Republic of Pennsylvania, has issued the annual memorial day address as follows:

"The blooming of the beautiful spring flowers on the mountains, in the valley by the waters of river and brook, remind us of our loving duty to our comrades who are sleeping 'under the sod and dew.' Memorial Day—America's floral Sabbath—will be observed May 30th, and on soldiers' graves will be placed garland, flag and flowers.

"Anthems of praise will be sung, requiems chanted and grateful hearts will prompt willing hands to strew fresh flowers on the graves of the nation's soldier dead, to not only show to the people of this great and peaceful country that our comrades, though dead, are not forgotten, but to teach the youth of our land that Memorial Day is commemorative of the great struggle and final victory of 'one country and one flag'—the one day consecrated to the memory of the loyal soldier and sailor.

"The solemn impressive services will recall days of conflict, the vicissitudes of the campaign, the horrors of the prison pen, the heroisms on land and on sea, and as we go to the 'city of silence, the land of the dead,' the muffled drum will take us back through the dim vista of the past, and bring more closely and impressively to our hearts than could the silver tongued eloquence of a thousand lips, those loved comrades who have gone to their rest.

"The commanders of armies, and the men who were in the ranks swung sabre or carried musket, or on decks of men-of-war, stood true to country, home and flag, wear honors as they sleep peacefully beneath the little green mounds or down in the gardens of the sea. All were the defenders of the nation's unity and honor, and all receive the same loving homage of a grateful people.

"Let this national tribute be paid by soldier and sailor in spirit of comradeship and let them go forth

'With loving hands to scatter flowers
And place the flag above his breast;'

"and the patriotism of this and of coming generations will honor and revere the Grand Army of the Republic because of its devotion and grateful remembrance."

A GUARD'S FATAL SHOT.

Eddie Woods, a Philadelphia Boy, Killed in the Reformatory.

Edward Woods, of Philadelphia, a third grade prisoner in the Huntingdon reformatory, was shot and instantly killed last Thursday afternoon by I. L. Bookhamer, a cell guard. Woods and a fellow inmate named Waldron, also a Philadelphian, who had repeatedly threatened the guard, secreted heavy iron bars on their persons and slipped away from the tailor shop, where they were working. They then attacked guard Bookhamer in the cell house. With his iron bar Woods knocked Bookhamer down and with a second blow broke the guard's arm.

At this moment a fellow-guard came to Bookhamer's assistance with a revolver, which he gave to the latter. The convicts continued their attack on the prostrate guard, when the latter fired two shots at Woods, who was in front, one of them entering his heart, killing him instantly.

The coroner's jury exonerated Bookhamer on the ground that the killing was an act of self-defense.

Edward Woods was sent to the Reformatory about two years ago for killing a young colored man in a quarrel. He was about eighteen years of age and had been in several scrapes, and was regarded as a bad character in the Seventh ward of Philadelphia.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassle, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottes of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his eg of eight years' standing. Used three bottes of Eectric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaer, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle of Electric Bitters and one box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured himentirely. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Spring Goods

Have now taken the place of Heavier Weights, and as usual, we are up to the times. Our shelves are well stocked with a line of these goods and at prices to suit the times. We are headquarters for Hardware, Fish and Salt. Paints and Oils always on hand. Our stock is complete in every department. Come and see what value you will receive for your money. Thankful for your patronage in the past, and solicitous for the future,

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

TALMAGE CHURCH BURNT

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Hotel Regent Goes With It—The Summerfield Church and About Twenty Residences Damaged—Most Destructive Fire of Recent Years in Brooklyn.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage's church, the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and the Hotel Regent, which was the finest hotel in the East outside of New York City, were completely destroyed by fire, and the Summerfield Methodist Church and no less than twenty residences were damaged to a greater or less extent. It was one of the greatest fires that Brooklyn has ever seen, entailing as it did a loss estimated at about a million and a quarter dollars. It extended over the two blocks bounded by Greene, Clinton, Lafayette, Washington and Waverly avenues. The Fire Department was incompetent to handle it, and it was so slow in responding to the alarm that not only the whole of the church, where the fire started, was in flames, but they had spread to the hotel which adjoined it before the first engine was on the scene. Then, too, the pressure of water was insufficient. Guests of the hotel had to flee for their lives. Some of them came down the fire escapes, and one woman was carried down. Dr. Talmage himself had an extremely narrow escape from death, and so did several of the officers of the church. Less than ten minutes before the fire was discovered there had been 6000 persons in the church listening to the Sabbath morning sermon. Had the discovery been made while they were there, there would in all probability have been a stampede and a fearful loss of life.

The celebration of the close of the twenty-fifth year of Dr. Talmage's pastorate was concluded in the church several nights before and the decorations for the occasion remained in the building. Dr. Talmage had preached upon "A Cheerful Church," and referred to the joyous features of the occasion. He had also spoken of his intended trip around the world, and expressed the hope of meeting his people when he returned after six months' absence. He was preparing to go upon an extended trip to the Holy Land at the time of the last fire in his church, and the work of rebuilding went forward in his absence, while services were held in the Academy of Music. Arrangements had been made for the Rev. R. Fay Mills, the well known evangelist, to fill the Tabernacle pulpit during Dr. Talmage's projected trip to Australia and India, upon which he had planned to sail from San Francisco on May 30.

Dr. Talmage had concluded the services and dismissed the congregation. He remained upon the platform to shake hands with those who wished to speak with him, and the organist, Henry Eyre Brown, was playing the great organ, when Edward W. Adams smelled smoke. He had just shaken hands with Dr. Talmage and called his attention to the fact. Mrs. Talmage was waiting in her pew for her husband, and she saw flames mounting amid the organ pipes. A young man had already told the sexton, James Day, that a fire had broken out. He ran down to the basement and could discover nothing in the motor-room, and he sent his assistant up into the organ. The latter reported that there was much smoke, but he could find no blaze. In the meanwhile a fire alarm was sent in. Efforts were made to save the furniture in the church and Sunday-school room, but the building filled with smoke and flames so quickly that nothing could be done. Dr. Talmage was in his study when he was warned to escape. Treasurer Birkett and some of the trustees were counting the collection when they heard the cry of "Fire!" and they had to flee from the building. Many of the congregation had not left the vicinity of the church and people from the other churches in the vicinity were on their way home, so that a great crowd of spectators was speedily assembled. The church was a mass of flames when the firemen who responded to the two alarms sent out appeared. The walls were not plastered, but covered with papier-mache board, which was saturated with oil and paint, and added to the inflammability of the interior. The fire soon burst through the windows and reached the ceiling. The flames rose above the roof for a few minutes and then the beams fell with a crash and the whole interior of the edifice was gone. The walls were left standing, except upon the Waverly avenue side of the Sunday-school structure adjoining and forming a portion of the church, where the wall fell into the street.

Meanwhile there were scenes of excitement in the spacious Hotel Regent adjoining. This had ninety feet frontage in Clinton avenue, and a depth of 200 feet, extending to Waverly avenue. The fire, which first communicated to the hotel through the party wall, was extinguished by the fire brigade formed of the employes, but when the Tabernacle was fully aflame the hotel caught in so many places that it was found that it could not be saved. The suites of rooms were occupied by about 100 guests and there were ninety-three servants. Some of the guests were in their rooms, but all made their way down by the elevators or the fire-escapes.

Mrs. A. Loomis, of Savannah, Ga., was sick in her room, but she was carried down the fire-escape by William Francis, and taken to a neighboring house. Mr. Francis assisted two other women to escape.

Miss Keene, the housekeeper, was overcome by smoke in the effort to save some articles and had to be carried out. George P. McCoy went up in the elevator to his rooms on the seventh floor and secured such of his personal effects as he could carry, and then made his way down the fire-escape. One of the occupants of the hotel was Judge Henry A. Moore, but he and his wife were out of the building. They lost all their property, as did the other occupants. Only the books in the office of the hotel were saved. In the safe was personal property valued at $60,000 belonging to the guests. The wind carried sparks across Waverly and Green avenues, and set fire to several houses. At Greene and Clinton avenues there was a loss of $2000 on the house of Louis Hirsch, No. 385 Clinton avenue. Adjoining this, at No. 128 Greene avenue, there was a loss of $5000 on the house of Dr. Monier. At No. 130 the loss to S. W. Reeves was $1000. At No. 132 J. H. Pepper lost $300 on his store and house above it. The next block, on the south side of Greene avenue, is occupied by the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, and this was damaged to the extent of about $2500. There were two small houses and a stable burned in Waverly avenue, opposite the Tabernacle, with a loss of about $1000. On the north side of Greene avenue, and between Waverly and Washington avenues, there were five houses, the loss upon which was about $2000 each. On the Washington avenue side of this block the house of Dr. Kretzschmar, at No. 402, was damaged $15,000. At No. 404 George Harvey's house suffered a damage amounting to $10,000. At No. 400 an unoccupied house was damaged $2000. At No. 395 Washington avenue there was a loss of $1000 to the house of Freeborn G. Smith. The aggregate of these losses was a little over $50,000.

The damage to the Tabernacle was about $300,000. The property was valued at $400,000, and the site is worth $95,000. The debt upon it was about $175,000, not including interest of $25,000 more. There is a mortgage of $125,000 held by Russell Sage, and a lien by George Wills, builder, of $50,000. On the Hotel Regent the loss was estimated at $700,000, without counting the personal effects of the guests which were burned. The site cost $100,000, and the building was erected at an expense of $650,000. The insurance was $400,000. It was furnished in a costly manner.

A meeting of the trustees was held at Dr. Talmage's house at 5 o'clock p. m. After a prolonged session it was decided to make an attempt to rebuild. In that event, providing the new Tabernacle is free from debt, Dr. Talmage promised to be the pastor. He yielded to their wishes not to postpone his trip around the world. A round sum was subscribed on the spot for the new structure. A committee was appointed to find a place for the temporary accommodation of the Tabernacle congregation. Within four hours after the fire offers of a dozen halls and churches gratis had been made.

A trustee said to a reporter: "We almost feel as if we had a load off our minds. There seems every prospect of our building a new Tabernacle. Before it was a case of helping a sinking ship and the public was slow to assist. Now we start in anew, with no debts or embarrassments whatever. We believe the public will generously respond and help build a church for the greatest of living preachers. We have raised $1,000,000 in the year past, and we should be able to raise $200,000 to build another church now. That will be sufficient. In a year's time a new Tabernacle may be erected."

This is the third time that Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle has been burned down. All the fires have been on Sundays, and the last two have been on the thirteenth day of the month. The first and second Tabernacles were on Schermerhorn street, and were burned down on Sunday, December 22, 1872, and Sunday, October 13, 1889, respectively.

The trustees of the church say that this fire must have been of incendiary origin. There were no electric light wires near where the fire was first found, and the only fire in the church was in the basement.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

98TH DAY.—All the amendments to the Tariff bill agreed upon by the Democratic members of the Finance Committee were reported.——After the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the remainder of the day was spent in executive session.

99TH DAY.—The debate on the Tariff bill continued throughout the day. Mr. Hoar spoke for two and a half hours in opposition to the bill. He made an attack which resulted in a spirited colloquy with Mr. Gray. Mr. Quay delivered the sixth installment of his speech against the measure.——The presiding officer, Mr. Faulkner, laid before the Senate the credentials of John Patton, Jr., appointed as Senator from Michigan in place of the late Senator Stockbridge, and J. H. Gear, appointed to succeed Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and they were read and laid on the table.

100TH DAY.—The resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the police assault upon and arrest of Coxey, Browne and Jones was called up, and Mr. Allen made an argument in support of it. In reply Mr. Sherman said that every right had been allowed to Coxey that anybody could exercise, and that he had better go home and take care of his family.——Mr. Mills delivered a speech in opposition to the compromise amendments to the Tariff bill. The amendment to levy duties on goods in bond on the date when the Tariff bill goes into effect was agreed to, and Mr. Lodge's amendment to levy commercial war on Great Britain until that country should acquiesce in an international agreement for the coinage of silver was defeated.

101ST DAY.—The Allen-Coxey resolution was discussed.——The Tariff debate was continued. Two amendments proposed by Mr. Allison were defeated.

102D DAY.—The net result of the day's work on the Tariff bill was a progress of three lines, and the following changes in rates: On boracic acid, from twenty per cent. ad valorem to two cents a pound. On chromic acid, from ten per cent. ad valorem to four cents a pound. On citric acid, from twenty per cent. to twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

103D DAY.—The discussion of the Tariff bill was continued.——The Senate fixed the rates on tannic and tartaric acids and alcoholic perfumery.

The House.

119TH DAY.—The Government Printing Office bill was considered.——The New York and New Jersey Bridge bill was passed.

120TH DAY.—The bill to purchase a site for the Government Printing Office was recommitted with instructions to report a bill providing for its erection on ground already in the possession of the United States. This was agreed to by a vote of 149 to 39.——The Naval Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1895, was made the unfinished business on the calendar.

121ST DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, making the principal speech.

122D DAY.—The House adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Brattan, of Maryland, whose death was announced.

123D DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill occupied the House all day without being finally disposed of.

124TH DAY.—The Naval Appropriation bill was further considered.

THERE were 132,276 cycles used for pleasure solely in France last year, a fact disclosed through the collection of the tax on them. Cycles used by tradesmen for purely business purposes are exempt from the tax.

LATER NEWS.

HOWARD J. PUGSLEY, Under Sheriff of Westchester County, New York, shot and almost instantly killed Joseph Schnellbach, who had shot and assaulted his sister-in-law, Mathilda Schwelling, in Scarsdale, N. Y.

TIP, the unruly five-ton elephant of Central Park, New York City, who had murdered eight men, was killed by the administration of five ounces of potassium cyanide. His death was calm.

THE Secretary of the Navy and a party of experts while in San Francisco, Cal., examining the Monterey found blow-holes in her plates.

THE great Pullman Palace Car Works, Pullman, Ill., were closed by a strike of the men for higher wages.

WHILE Mrs. E. S. White, the wife of a painter, was sitting in her home at Houston, Texas, discussing with a neighbor her pending divorce suit, her husband walked in and and shot her dead. He then mortally wounded himself.

Two train-seizing Commonwealers were wounded and 120 captured at Yakima, Wash. Four who left Yakima in a boat were drowned. A Commonweal commander named Palisley was shot dead at Rocklin, Cal., by a constable. The 450 Commonweal prisoners who surrendered to United States Marshal Neely at Scott City, Kan., went in camp at Topeka with tents furnished by Governor Lewelling. The Portland (Oregon) army dwindled from 600 to 40.

THE President nominated Charles D. Walcott, of New York, to be director of the Geological Survey, vice John W. Powell, resigned. Professor Walcott lives in Utica, N. Y. He has been Chief Geologist of the Survey.

THE cholera is spreading with alarming rapidity in the districts of Warsaw, Koveno, Plotzk, Badom, Podolia and Kieff, Russia. Although exceptionally careful preventive measures have been taken it is generally feared that the epidemic will be as serious as in 1893.

MEXICO is cutting down salaries in her effort to get money enough to pay the interest on her foreign gold debt.

THE torpedo boat Ericsson was launched at Dubuque, Iowa.

CHIEF JUSTICE GEORGE P. RANEY, of the Florida Supreme Court, sent his resignation to the Governor of that State. No reasons were made public for this action.

RECENT advices from Hawaii received by the State Department say that Japan is demanding the franchise for her subjects in the islands, and that Hawaii is resisting the demand, and may appeal to Uncle Sam

THE President, accompanied by Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle and Commander Evans, boarded the lighthouse tender Maple and sailed down the Potomac on a fishing trip.

COXEY'S army removed from Washington to Camp Liberty, in Maryland.

Two children of a poor widow in Vienna, Austria, drowned themselves in the Danube because they felt they were a burden.

FIVE German war ships will be at Apia shortly, but even this force is considered insufficient to protect German interests at Samoa, and the colonial party are asking that a battalion of marine infantry be sent there immediately.

IN a bloody battle near the city of Santa Ana, Salvador, the Government army defeated the rebels. In the battle six federal officers and seventy-four men were killed, and one hundred and eighty wounded and taken prisoners.

AN AWFUL CRIME.

A Family Waylaid and Its Members Butchered.

"Gus" Meeks his wife and two children were murdered near Browning, Mo., and another child, aged seven, was so badly injured that it was not expected she would recover.

There are a number of cases pending in the criminal courts against William F. and George Taylor. William is a banker in Browning and his brother is a farmer. They are charged with forgery, larceny and arson. William Taylor, "Gus" Meeks and others were jointly indicted. Meeks pleaded guilty, and was sentenced at the last term of court to the penitentiary.

Governor Stone pardoned him about a month ago for the purpose of having him used as a witness against the Taylor brothers.

It is reported that the Taylors had arranged with Meeks to give him a team of horses and a wagon so that he could leave the county and not be present at the time of their trial.

Meeks's mother says that her son received a letter from the Taylors at Browning, telling him to be in readiness to go away at 10 o'clock, and that Meeks and the children waited for Taylor until midnight, when two men, whom Meeks told her were George and "Bill" Taylor, came to their home in a wagon. The man and his family got into the wagon and started for Browning.

The only statement regarding the crime was from the seven-year-old girl, who was suffering greatly at the time she told her story. It seems that when the Meeks family and the persons accompanying them reached a point on the road near the school house in Lynn County, a small distance from Browning, they were attacked by two armed men who were lying in wait at the roadside.

Their first victim was Meeks. His wife jumped from the wagon in terror at the sound of the shot, but she also was murdered. The fiends then seized large stones and beat the lives out of the two children and left the third one for dead.

The assassins hauled the bodies of their victims nearly two miles in the wagon to the Taylor farm, burying them under a haystack.

By direction of the Assistant Secretary of War the few remaining Indians composing Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, at Fort Douglass, have been discharged, thereby practically wiping out the organization and making another step toward the total abandonment of the scheme of separate Indian companies.

A Natural Blotting Pad.

On the desk of one of the scientists at the recent meeting of the Academy at Washington was a thin slice of light-colored stone. He used it for a blotter, and it absorbed ink better than any bibulous paper. It was a piece of the new mineral blotting stone, soon to be put on the market. The stuff is a sediment deposited by certain hot springs. It has been accumulating for ages and is available in inexhaustible quantities. Highly porous, it will take up a surprising quantity of ink. The merchant will employ it incidentally as a paper weight, and occasionally the office boy will scrape it off with a knife—an easy task, the substance being very soft—making it as good as new.—New York Press.

IN 1850 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure
For the baby and for the adult. It cures croup and whooping cough, also asthma. 50 cts. A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y., M'f'r.

CURE your cough with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

There are about 40,000 Hungarians of one sort or another in New York, including 30,000 Hebrews from the Kingdom of Hungary.

There are 141 schools of theology in this country, with 686 professors and 6989 students.

Don't Blame the Cook

If a baking powder is not uniform in strength, so that the same quantity will always do the same work, no one can know how to use it, and uniformly good, light food cannot be produced with it.

All baking powders except Royal, because improperly compounded and made from inferior materials, lose their strength quickly when the can is opened for use. At subsequent bakings there will be noticed a falling off in strength. The food is heavy, and the flour, eggs and butter wasted.

It is always the case that the consumer suffers in pocket, if not in health, by accepting any substitute for the Royal Baking Powder. The Royal is the embodiment of all the excellence that it is possible to attain in an absolutely pure powder. It is always strictly reliable. It is not only more economical because of its greater strength, but will retain its full leavening power, which no other powder will, until used, and make more wholesome food.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

(Vegetable)

What They Are For

Biliousness	indigestion	sallow skin
dyspepsia	bad taste in the mouth	pimples
sick headache	foul breath	torpid liver
bilious headache	loss of appetite	depression of spirits

when these conditions are caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

One of the most important things for everybody to learn is that constipation causes more than half the sickness in the world; and it can all be prevented. Go by the book.

Write to B. F. Allen Company, 365 Canal street, New York, for the little book on CONSTIPATION (its causes consequences and correction); sent free. If you are not within reach of a druggist, the pills will be sent by mail, 25 cents.

"A Handful of Dirt May be a Houseful of Shame."
Keep Your House Clean With

SAPOLIO

The Marked Success

of Scott's Emulsion in consumption, scrofula and other forms of hereditary disease is due to its powerful food properties.

Scott's Emulsion

rapidly creates healthy flesh—proper weight. Hereditary taints develop only when the system becomes weakened.

Nothing in the world of medicine has been so successful in diseases that are most menacing to life. Physicians everywhere prescribe it.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

A Wife got $1000. Send 6c. to learn how to get $3.50 Book Free. Box I, Plainfield, N.J.

FREE! WATCH & 150 CIGARS TO EXAMINE.

C.O.D. $5.25

And allow full examination. The unparalleled success of our "Key West" Nickel Cigar has induced us to offer any merchant or consumer who will send us an order for 150 assorted samples Nickel Cigars (Retail value $7.50), and agree to show them to their friends, one fine Gold-filled Full-jeweled Stem Wind Watch FREE. (Guarantee with watch.) REMEMBER—150 full-size Nickel Cigars and ONE FINE GOLD-FILLED WATCH (that you will be proud to wear) in one package for $5.25. Hundreds have sent for them who have seen them in the hands of their friends. It is an effective salesman, and we expect to derive our profits from future sales. If you have a watch we will send instead a 24-PIECE SILVER SET, in MOROCCO CASE. KEY WEST CIGAR CO., Winston, N. C.

NORTHERN PACIFIC CHEAP R.R. and **FREE LANDS** GOVERNMENT Millions of ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. PUBLICATIONS, with Maps, describing fine farming, fruit, hop, grazing and timber lands Mailed FREE. P. B. GROAT, General Emigration Agent N. P. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

When writing mention this paper. No. 170.

CAKED UDDER AND GARGET is positively cured by the use of SCOTT'S ARABIAN PASTE. GUARANTEED. Will not scatter or reduce the flow of milk. Sent by mail on receipt of price. ½ lb., 50c.; 1 lb., $1.00. SCOTT'S BLISTERS, SOAP and SWEAT, Price $1.00. Scott's Hoof Paste Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Poison in Eels.

Recent investigations undertaken by the Academy of Sciences, Rome, have demonstrated the fact that the blood of both eels and lampreys contains a poison similar to that of the viper. The blood of a four-pound eel is said to contain an amount of this poison sufficient to kill ten men. The poison is rendered innocuous by cooking; nevertheless the academy recommends that people suffering from any organic lesions should abstain from these fish.---Literary Digest.

The charity schools of Great Britain are maintained at an annual expenditure of $21,000,000.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

THE average age of students at Harvard is 22.7 years and at Columbia 21.5.

When Traveling

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectively on the kidneys liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cents and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

Shiloh's Cure

Is sold on a guarantee. It cures Incipient Consumption; it is the Best Cough Cure; 25c., 50c., $1

Mr. Henry W. Detwiler

Pennsville, Pa.

Heart and Stomach

Both Caused Trouble—Cured by Hood's.

"I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla two months ago, when I was low with stomach trouble and felt badly all over, weighing only 130 pounds. My heart troubled me, frequently compelling me to stop work, and my blood was impure causing pimples on my face. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I began to get better immediately, and now I feel like a new man. My blood has been purified and now my skin is clear and my complexion fair. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me much good and I gladly recommend it." HENRY W. DETWILER, Pennsville, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

NYNU—20

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
INDIGESTION,
DIZZY FEELINGS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA,

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per Box. Sold by all Druggists.
RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

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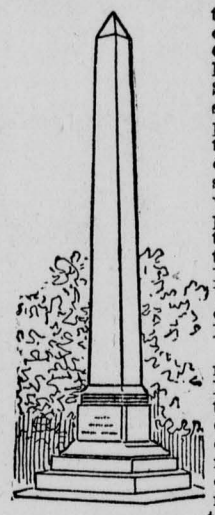
START BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN; be manufacturer's agent; 50 cts. brings book of 300 manufacturers and jobbers, with instructions how to proceed. GEO. P. PARKER, Broker, Warder Building, Washington, D. C.

TO MARY WASHINGTON.

THE MONUMENT AT FREDERICKSBURG DEDICATED.

The Handsome Memorial Shaft Unveiled in the Presence of Thousands—President Cleveland, the Vice-President, Members of the Cabinet and Others Take Part.

The monument erected to the memory of Mary, the mother of George Washington, was dedicated at Fredericksburg, Va., in an imposing way. President Cleveland, his Cabinet, Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, Chief Justice Fuller and the Associated Justices of the Supreme Court, Governor Charles Tullius O'Ferrall and staff, Senators and Representatives and other public men assisted at the dedication. The day's festivities began soon after 10 o'clock, when the Presidential party, accompanied by the Marine band and the Alexandria Light Infantry, arrived from Washington on a special train over the Pennsylvania road.



THE MONUMENT.

The President was met at the station by Mayor A. P. Rowe and the Common Council on behalf of the city. Governor O'Ferrall and staff, who came up from Richmond on a special train, acompanied by the Howitzers and Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the crack regiment of Virginia, welcomed the President and party on behalf of the State.

They were drawn in line and fired a salute of twenty-one guns as he alighted from the train. The Presidential party was then escorted to the Mary Washington house, where an informal luncheon was given to President Cleveland, followed by a reception on the old porch of the mansion.

The procession, including various patriotic societies and benevolent orders, companies of the State Militia, the Governor's staff, and representative ladies on horseback, was then formed and marched to the monument, where a grand stand to accommodate the 400 guests had been erected. On Washington avenue in front of the stand nearly 10,000 persons were massed. Ceremonies commenced with prayer by the Rev. James P. Smith, followed by a brief address by Mayor Rowe. Governor O'Ferrall followed with an impassioned address of welcome on the part of the State of Virginia, which was frequently interrupted with applause, and in an eloquent peroration presented the President of the United States. For several minutes the enthusiasm which greeted the President was without bounds. When the cheering finally subsided President Cleveland said:

"Governor O'Ferrall, Mr. Mayor and Fellow Citizens: I speak for those who are today greeted as the official guests of Virginia and Fredericksburg when I return sincere thanks for the hearty welcome that has been extended to us in behalf of both the State and city. Our appreciation of the warmth of your reception is not diminished by the thought that in the light of the highest meaning belonging to this occasion there are no guests here. We have assembled on equal terms to worship at a sacred national shrine.

MARY WASHINGTON.

"Nothing can be more important to those who have assumed the responsibility of self-government than the cultivation and stimulation among themselves of sentiments which ennoble and elevate and strengthen humanity. As a clear and wholesome stream must have its flow from a pure fountain head, so must a clean and beneficent popular government have its source in pure and morally healthy men. This purity and this moral health are in nothing better exemplified than in a love and reverence for motherhood. The man who said he cared not who made a people's laws if he could write their songs, might have said with more truth that he could gauge the strength and honor of a people and their fitness for self-government if he knew the depth and steadfastness of their love for their mothers. I believe that he who thinks it brave and manly to outgrow his care and devotion for his mother is more than he who has no music in himself, fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils, and should not be trusted. Let us recall to-day as conclusive proof of the close relation between American greatness and a lasting love and reverence for our mothers the proud declaration of George Washington, 'All I am I owe to my mother,' and let us not forget that when his glory was greatest and when the plaudits of his countrymen were loudest, he valued more than these the blessing and approval of his aged mother.

"While these exercises cannot fail to inspire us anew with reverence for American motherhood, we will remember that we are here to do honor to the woman who gave to our nation its greatest and best citizen, and that we have the privilege of participating in the dedication of a monument erected by the women of our land in loving and enduring testimony to the virtues of the mother at Washington. Let us be proud today that the nobility of this woman exacted from a distinguished foreigner the admission, 'If such are the matrons of America, she may well boast of illustrious sons,' and that Lafayette, who had fought with her son for American independence, declared after he had received her blessing, 'I have seen the only Roman matron living at this day.'

"Remembering these things, let us leave this place with our love of country strengthened, with a higher estimate of the value of American citizenship, and with a prayer to God that our people may hold fast to sentiment that grows out of a love and reverence for American motherhood."

There was another outburst of enthusiasm when the President finished and gave way to the Masonic societies, who performed the dedicatory ceremonies. Senator John W. Daniel, the orator of the day, was then introduced by President Cleveland.

After paying a graceful tribute to Mrs. Waite and the ladies of the Lady Washington Association, whose pious hands had reared "the first monument on earth erected by woman to a woman," Senator Daniel said in part:

"This stone represents two ideals—womanly excellence and patriotic duty. You have reared this beautiful obelisk to one who was the light of the dwelling in a plain rural colonial home. Her history hovers around it. She was wife, mother and widow. She nursed a hero at her breast. At her knee she trained to the love and fear of God and to the kingly virtues, honor, truth and valor, the lion of the tribe that gave to America liberty and independence. This is her title to renown. It is enough."

Mr. Daniel traced the history of the mother of Washington from her birth on the 30th of November, 1706, at the plantation home of her father, Colonel Joseph Ball, in Lancaster County, Va., on the banks of the Rappahannock, where the river broadens as it blends into the Chesapeake Bay, through all the eventful years of her life down to her death at her home in Fredericksburg on the 25th of August, 1789, and closed an eloquent peroration by saying:

"Once again the May time breaks with its sunshine, its verdure, and its blossoms over the land whose hills and plains were shaken and whose homes were shattered by the thunders of war; but no more do the long lines come gleaming on to the deadly fray; no more is heard the noise of the Captains and the shouting; no more are seen the garments rolled in blood. Yet history repeats itself, and a mighty host again is marshalled upon these plains. Manhood and womanhood and childhood are here; the people have come from far and wide; the old Masonic lodge of which Washington was a member and the volunteer soldiery are gathered here, and our noble Chief Magistrate and Commander-in-Chief, who fills the seat of Washington and Jackson—they are all here to lift up the pure ideals of the Republic and to imbibe and impress the lessons of this consecrated day. 'I prophesy,' says Thomas Carlyle, 'that the world will once more become sincere, a believing world, with many heroes in it, a heroic world. It will then be a victorious world, never till then.' Fireside lessons and the mother's love must make it so; sincere, believing, heroic, victorious. In scenes like this are tokens of fulfilment of the prophet's vision. Patriotism, kneeling by this good woman's grave, invokes its inspiration and prays God's blessing on the land of Washington."

A brief address by Lawrence Washington, a lineal descendant of the mother of the first President, closed the programme at the monument.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the monument, the President, Mr. Bissell, Senator Daniel, and Governor O'Ferrall went to the old historic Mary Washington residence, where they had luncheon.

In the afternoon a banquet was given at the Opera House by the lodge in which George Washington was made a Mason. When the President entered he was at once announced by the Master of Ceremonies, Hon. J. B. Sever. Advancing to the front of the platform he acknowledged the tumultuous reception in an impromptu speech.

Vice-President Stevenson was introduced as a Master Mason to respond to the second toast, which was "George Washington, a Master Workman." Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, made a most admirable speech, and offered the toast, "To the Commonwealth of Virginia," which was responded to by Mr. Blair Lee.

The evening passed away most delightfully. Patriotism, eloquence, mirth, merriment and music were blended in a sweet symphony of pleasing and imperishable memories.

COMMONWEALERS GUILTY.

Coxey, Browne and Jones Convicted of Trespass at Washington.

Jacob S. Coxey and his lieutenants, Browne and Jones, were convicted of violating the law in carrying banners and walking on the grass in the Capitol grounds at Washington. A new trial was asked.

The cases came up in the police court at 10.15 o'clock, when Representative Lafe Pence, of Colorado, addressed the jury as the third and last speaker for the defence.

Mr. Pence said that no one who had listened to the evidence given in the case could expect a conviction, and no one, in his opinion, wanted a conviction except the police officers, who had been very active in the matter. Mr. Pence believed that it was lawful for the Commonwealers to assemble in the Capitol grounds, but the Judge had construed the law differently.

District Attorney Birney then made the closing address for the prosecution. Mr. Birney appealed to the jury not to be influenced by outbursts of oratory and turned away from the facts. Such a movement as this was what led to sedition and revolution. It was what caused the French revolution, and there was no knowing what it might have started here if it had been successful. Coxey had pleaded that he did not know that he was committing a misdemeanor. Why, then, did he have a protest prepared which he proposed to hand to the authorities in case permission to speak on the Capitol steps was refused him? That proved that this was a wilful violation of the law, as Coxey and his lieutenants were aware of all the facts of the case.

This ended the arguments in the case. In a long charge Judge Miller told the jury they were simply trying the defendants under what was known as a police regulation, passed by Congress. Congress had the right to pass these regulations, and the people had no right to dictate to Congress how it should transact its business. All believed in liberty, but unrestricted liberty was the worst thing in the world, and this law was simply a restriction, and it should be obeyed.

"You must not be prejudiced," continued Judge Miller, "by your own views of any movements of this character. It is the right of anybody to entertain any views of government he may desire. It is not only a right, it is a duty. The people have the perfect right to ventilate their views, but they must do it in a proper way and within the law."

The cases were given to the jury at 12.55 o'clock. At 3.40 the jury returned, finding Coxey, Browne and Jones guilty on the first count of the information, that of carrying a banner in the Capitol grounds contrary to law, and Coxey and Browne guilty, and Christopher Columbus Jones not guilty, on the second count of trespassing on the grass. Pending a motion for a new trial the defendants were released on $500 bonds.

The penalty imposed by the statute for offences of this kind is fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Judge of the police court; the fine not to exceed $100, the imprisonment not to exceed sixty days.

The subject of the above portrait is the Rev. Charles Prosser, a much beloved and most devout minister of the gospel of Carmel, Northumberland Co., Pa. Mr. Prosser's usefulness, was, for a long time, greatly impaired by a distressing, obstinate disease. How his malady was finally conquered we will let him tell in his own language. He says: "I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and I had suffered so long that I was a wreck; life was rendered undesirable and it seemed death was near; but I came in contact with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I took twelve bottles of 'Discovery,' and several bottles of the 'Pellets,' and followed the hygenic advice of Dr. Pierce, and I am happy to say it was indeed a cure, for life is worth living now."

For dyspepsia, or indigestion, "liver complaint," or torpid liver, biliousness, constipation, chronic diarrhea and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery effects perfect cures when all other medicines fail. It has a specific tonic effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels. As an invigorating, restorative tonic it gives strength to the whole system and builds up *solid flesh* to the healthy standard, when reduced by "wasting diseases."

Mr. J. F. Hudson, a prominent lawyer of Whitcherville, Sebastian Co., Ark., writes: "Having suffered severely, for a long time, from a torpid liver, indigestion, constipation, nervousness and general debility, and finding no relief in my efforts to regain my health, I was induced to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets.' Under this treatment, I improved very much and in a few months was able to attend to my professional duties."

Yours truly,

J. F. Hudson

To purify, enrich and vitalize the blood, and thereby invigorate the liver and digestive organs, brace up the nerves, and put the system in order generally; also to build up both solid flesh and strength after grip, pneumonia, fevers and other prostrating diseases, "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal. It does not make fat people more corpulent, but builds up *solid, wholesome flesh.*

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, have fullness or bloating after eating, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, frequent headaches, "floating specks" before eyes, nervous prostration and drowsiness after meals?

If you have any cousiderable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from torpid liver, associated with dyspepsia, or indigestion. The more complicated your disease the greater the number of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will subdue it.

Nervousness, sleeplessness, nervous prostration, nervous debility, and kindred disturbances are generally due to impoverished blood. The nervous system suffers for want of pure, rich blood to nourish and sustain it. Purify, enrich and vitalize the blood by taking "Golden Medical Discovery" and all these nervous troubles vanish.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is far better for this purpose than the much advertised nervines and other compounds, so loudly recommended for nervous prostration, as they "put the nerves to sleep," but do not invigorate, brace up and so strengthen the nervous system as does the "Discovery," thus giving *permanent* benefit and *a radical cure.*

Buy of reliable dealers. With any others, something else that pays them better will probably be urged as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for *them;* but it can't be, for *you.*

A Book (136 pages) treating of the foregoing diseases and pointing out successful means of home cure, also containing vast numbers of testimonials, (with phototype portraits of writers), references and other valuable information, will be sent on receipt of six cents, to pay postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., BOSTON, MASS.

"COLCHESTER"

SPADING BOOT

For Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. The outer or tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, **protecting the shank in ditching, digging, &c. BEST Quality Throughout.**

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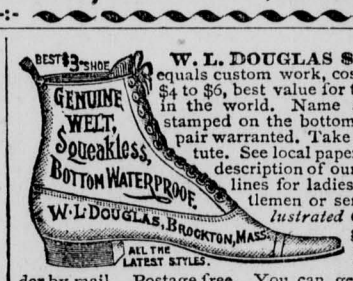

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PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. **25c.**

CONSUMPTION.

Continued from first page.

toward him, fragrant and irresistible. 'Edward, do you care for me still?' she whispered.

"His self-control forsook him. 'I would give my soul for you!' he said.

"What a look—what a smile she gave him! 'Come with me, then,' said she. 'Come to my home; we cannot talk here. There, no one will interrupt us. Come, Edward.'

"He hesitated. 'My guests will expect—you know I am—'

"She laid her soft fingers on his hand.

"'Never mind them. What are they to us? Let this be the proof that you care for me—to leave them and come with me. Are you afraid?'

"He rose to his feet.

"'Let us go,' he said.

"He was reckless. But the dining-saloon was now empty. The guests had gone to the drawing-rooms and the bands were playing a waltz. How the music sang and throbbed! They passed out into the hall unnoticed. No one seemed to heed them. Francesca was now enveloped in a long pearl-gray cloak, lined with swan's down. He had his hat and coat. Her hand was on his arm. They descended the stairs, treading on roses. The door opened before them, and they went out. Her carriage stood at the bottom of the steps. Snow was falling, but, in a moment they were seated side by side in the carriage, where it was warm and perfumed. Edward Daventry could have believed himself in heaven. He felt the gentle touch of her arm and shoulder. He saw the darkness of her eyes and hair, the pure bloom of her face.

"He loved her, she loved him; what was the world compared to that? The carriage rolled along swiftly, on easy springs. They were leaving all things—all care and trouble—behind. He bent to kiss her cheek; but she put up her hand with tenderest coquetry.

"'Not yet, Edward,' she murmured. 'Wait! wait!'

"At length the carriage stopped; they were at her home. They alighted; he followed her up the steps and into the softly-lighted hall. As the door closed behind them, she turned to smile on him—a smile of love and invitation. She went on into an inner room, pushing aside the heavy curtains that hung in the doorway. Here all was warm, sumptuous, luxurious, softly lighted. In the middle of the room she turned upon him with an enchanting gesture.

"'Now—the kiss!' she said.

"His lips were almost on hers. Suddenly she lifted her two hands to the sides of her face, and her whole face seemed to come away, as one removes a mask. Beneath was disclosed a bare, grinning skull, with fragments of earth and mold clinging to it. A cold, damp scent of death emanated from it. Something seemed to burst in Daventry's head. He uttered an awful scream, and fell to the floor senseless."

The doctor stopped and re-lit his pipe. My eyes fell on the skull beside him.

"What does this mean?" I faltered. "Is that all?"

"A mere hallucination, of course," said the doctor, chuckling. "Daventry's brain had given way on that evening, as I had warned him it would. He imagined he saw this woman, and he followed the spectre into the street. An odd coincidence, by the way: he was found the next morning, nearly frozen to death, and quite mad—where, do you suppose?"

"Where?" said I, shuddering.

"Why, in a deserted house on the other side of the Harlem, which had previously been occupied by this same Francesca. How he got there nobody knows. But he raved about his hallucination for years afterwards, and when he died, the other day, he shrieked out with his last breath that he was being kissed by a skull."

"Who was Francesca?" I asked.

"Why do you ask? That is her skull. And this ring of mine was her ring. What does a name matter? It is only within the last fifteen years or so that I have borne my present name. I was married some forty years since. I lost my wife early. She left me a daughter, but she died, too, when she was about nineteen years old. Have a glass of wine."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Push Forward.

The boy or ordinary man who has energy enough in his composition to push forward can reach the highest attitudes of success.

It does not matter if he be a weakling or a Hercules. Mere physical strength does not overcome every obstacle that presents itself in the rugged, upward road. Men of almost infantile physical strength have gained what his physically stronger opponent lost.

Mental and moral strength—strength of character—it the happy faculty they contain and control. With these weapons they go out into the battle and fight for recognition in every high walk of life coming off conquerors in almost every case. They push forward and throw aside every obstacle, or stumbling block in the way though they sometimes are almost ready to give up. But pluck and push brings them out safely, and on they go fighting and conquering. If a person sits idly by and waits for some one to come along and help him push over the barrier which confronts him, he will be let far behind. The fable of the tortoise and the rabbit is a true exemplification of what push and energy will accomplish. The rabbit was surely the swiftest of the contestants, but he got lazy, took a sleep and thereby lost the race, the tortoise passing him while he lay enjoying his comfortable nap.

This shows that no matter how slow one is, if he persistently perseveres nothing can hinder him from getting to the top. Not by might, nor by power, but by push and perseverance is the successes of life reached.

Make it your motto to keep everlastingly pegging away until you have accomplished what you have set out to do. You can prosper if you push forward, but with a sluggish folding of the hands waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up, we fear you will be a poor specimen of what a successful manhood should be.—*Boys' Lantern.*

Thoughtlessness.

This world is full of people who do not stop to consider the evils of thoughtlessness. Children are apt to do and say things that are entirely beyond the bounds of reason and propriety. We can overlook them, but when older persons, who ought to use judgment regarding their speech and actions, allow themselves to indulge in language and actions unbecoming to them, there is no excuse for such thoughtlessness. God gave us brains to use and it is our duty to use them to the very best advantage.

It very often happens that boys, when given friendly advice by older persons, become angry and fly into a passion, in the heat of which they say and do things, which they would not do, if they would only stop and think the matter over.

If often happens when they do stop and take a second thought they see where they made a mistake, but, as the saying goes, "they are too bullheaded to acknowledge it." But it always comes back to them in after years, and then if not before they see what a sad mistake they made in early life.—*The Gem.*

Profanity.

One of the most disgusting and prevalent vices which is growing to alarming proportions, and which, in our opinion, is the duty of every journalist to help suppress, is that of profanity—meaningless, vulgar profanity. Its use is confined to no age, sex, or position. It pollutes alike the conversation of youthful strength and decrepit old age. In the highways and byways. the counting room and workshop, and too often in the social family circle the ear is dinned by conversation interlarded with profanity which neither dignifies, emphasizes, nor embellishes. The stripling vies with the man of business in the interjection of his oaths, and long before he reaches man's estate has required a detestable habit which becomes second nature, and has secured his profiency as a professional swearer for the term of his natural life; so that go where he may his foul mouth carries the contagion, and becomes a veritable cesspool of slime—a standing menace to the welfare of society.

Leaving moral or religious considerations entirely out of the question, is it not time that this abominable, ungentlemanly practice was abandoned, and can the press fulfill a nobler mission than make its influence felt in aid of its suppression?

The vernacular of the blackguard, under all circumstances reprehensible, is especially out of place in the family circle, business or social conversation or friendly greeting; and yet the practice referred to prevails to a greater or less extent in all of them. It is high time to call a halt, to put the penalty of social ostracism on the individual who indulges in it. Peculiar apropos in this connection are the lines of Cowper:

Maintain your rank, vulgarity despise;
To swear is neither brave, polite nor wise.

—*New York Proof Sheet.*

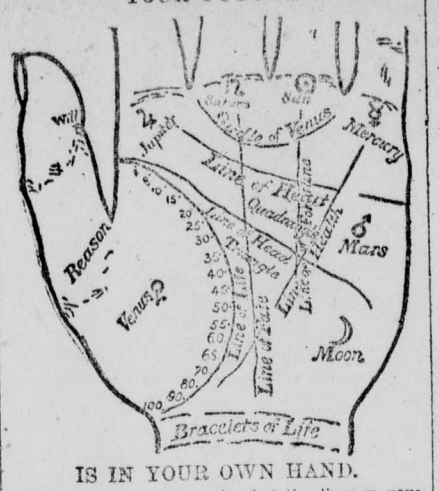
Difficulties.

"After all, difficulties are but friends in disguise. They come with formidable mein, and to meet them men must summons to their aid every faculty of brain and body; they must make a fight, and whether they win or fail they are the gainers. Success is not always measured as the world measures it, because the men who sometimes fail most signally are those who have met difficulty most courageously. The man who is honest and true to his own convictions of right and duty is never a failure, though the world may write him such. Difficulties decide who is the fittest to bear the heavy responsibilities of life. The men who cringe and yield to them are the failures and are not equal to the task of doing great deeds, nor even to bear the daily round of toil.

"Difficulties have for their object and end the shaping of man's character, and he who comes through them without losing his courage—who can learn to rejoice in obstacles conquered, and with quiet pulse and more watchful eye await the next, who can truly say, 'Sweet are the uses of adversity'—has learned his lesson well. To him the gain has more than compensated for toil along the way, and any other difficulties which may rise before him will be undreaded and unfeared."—*Presbyterian Banner.*

In troubled water you can scarce see your face, or see it little till the water be quiet and stand still, so in troublous times you can see little truth; when times are quiet and settled truth appears.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St. New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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